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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ESHOO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 30, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANNA G. ESHOO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

HONORING THE LIFE OF NASSAU COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY JOSHUA MOYERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Nassau County Sheriff's Deputy Joshua Moyers, who was tragically killed last weekend in the line of duty.

On September 26, 2021, Deputy Moyers gave his last full measure of devotion to our northeast Florida com-

munity. He was only 29 years old. My heart breaks for his friends, fellow officers, and loved ones who already miss him dearly.

Deputy Moyers graduated from Hilliard Middle-Senior High School, Florida State College, and St. Johns River State College before joining the Nassau County Sheriff's Office in 2015.

Madam Speaker, Joshua wasn't just a good officer; he was a great officer. In fact, in 2018, Deputy Moyers received the "Above and Beyond the Call of Duty" award for his work on a very significant narcotics case.

Having spent a career in law enforcement, I have seen the names of far too many outstanding officers go up on our National Law Enforcement Memorial wall here in D.C. Deputy Moyers will be no exception.

His death serves as a tragic reminder of the dangers facing law enforcement officers across the country every single day. We are so thankful for men and women like Officer Moyers, who volunteer to step into the breach in defense of our citizens, and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude.

I am reminded of a quote from Ralph Waldo Emerson, which says: "The purpose of life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, to have it make some difference that you lived and lived well."

Officer Moyers' life may have been cut short, but he lived with honor and compassion, and he made a real difference, a tangible difference, to so many lives on the First Coast.

I am grateful to the Nassau County Sheriff's Office for capturing the man responsible for his death, and I hope that justice will be swiftly served.

May God bless the Moyers family, and may He give them the strength to persevere during this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I would like to now ask that this Chamber join me for a moment of silence in remembrance of Officer Moyers.

TRIBUTE TO LIFE OF DR. DIANA NATALICIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Dr. Diana Natalicio, who will be remembered as an icon of higher education and a trailblazer in El Paso.

Dr. Natalicio served for 31 years as the president of the University of Texas at El Paso, my alma mater, UTEP, between 1988 and 2019. As the longest sitting president at UTEP, her imprint on the institution will be everlasting.

She devoted her life's work to making UTEP accessible and elevating it to a top-tier institution. As a first-generation college student herself, she knew the importance of working for an equitable college experience for first-generation and low-income college students and access to higher education for all. In 2019, 51 percent of UTEP's graduates were first generation.

Dr. Natalicio taught us that no matter where you come from, everyone deserves a good education. She also understood the struggles that El Pasoans face and worked on finding solutions to those barriers. I am deeply grateful for Dr. Diana Natalicio's service to our community and the vision she created for UTEP students.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Dr. Diana Natalicio's life and contributions to El Paso.

May her legacy continue to inspire us all.

TIME TO CUT THROUGH THE NOISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because it is time to cut through the noise and recognize the opportunity at hand.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Last month, the Senate passed the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act with the support of 19 Republican Senators, including Minority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL. Since then, I have heard the loudest voices in the room say a lot about this bill, except for calling it what it is, a once-in-a-generation investment in our Nation's physical infrastructure.

For myself and so many others, a bill like this is the reason we came to Congress.

We have heard from the mom or dad who hit a pothole and had to pay out of pocket to fix the family car.

We have seen our children struggle and fall behind in school without reliable internet access.

Our communities are the ones where basic access to clean drinking water has been jeopardized by aging pipes.

Our workers and businesses are the ones calling for investments that will help them compete on the world stage.

So, the question is: What will we, as Members of Congress, do about it?

Will we allow blatant partisanship on both sides of the aisle to stand in the way of legislation that is objectively good for the American people?

Will we ignore the very real crisis that is facing infrastructure systems in communities like the one I represent in central New York?

Will we simply disregard the pleas from the most significant labor and business advocates in the country?

I, for one, will not. I strongly support the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and I urge the Speaker to bring the bill to the floor as a standalone vote today.

This long-overdue legislation delivers comprehensive investment in our roads and bridges, ports and waterways, clean water systems, broadband networks, electrical grids, and airports.

The bill takes essential steps to streamline Federal permitting processes and undertakes the crucial work of improving the resiliency of our hard infrastructure.

Critically, this legislation includes responsible pay-fors in addition to its \$550 billion in new spending for physical infrastructure. The CBO estimates that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will have a 33 percent return on investment because of the economic benefits of long-term infrastructure projects. Experts from the American Enterprise Institute have argued that spending under this legislation would not contribute to inflation because the spending would be spread out over a decade and focus on improving long-term productivity.

To be sure, no legislation is perfect, but this measure is the product of an honest, good faith, and bipartisan effort to reach consensus and deliver for our constituents. I know that because I have spent many years working with my colleagues in the Problem Solvers Caucus to reach this moment.

Since 2017, our group has worked on a framework that would move the ball

forward on infrastructure and present real policy solutions for the challenges we face.

In presenting our work to a bipartisan group of Governors, Senators, and Members of the House in Annapolis, Maryland, earlier this year, we helped lay the framework for the bipartisan infrastructure bill the House is now considering.

I am grateful to all of my colleagues who worked on this, and I sincerely hope that this work will not have been done in vain. I hope that we can see through the cloud of misinformation and partisan efforts to hold this bill hostage. I hope my colleagues will look at this bill objectively, on its own merits, and consider the benefits that it holds for the communities they represent.

I would also remind my colleagues who are unsure of where they will fall this one simple thing: The world is watching.

Our Nation's adversaries, like the Chinese Communist Party, would like nothing more than to see this body yield to partisan interests and refuse to invest in its own people. These adversaries would cheer our decision to ignore the crises of the past year and decide not to invest in cybersecurity for our infrastructure assets. They would be relieved if we continue a status quo that erases our economy's competitive edge and allows malign actors to gain the upper hand.

Simply put, with this bill, Congress is taking a critical step in deciding who will build the future. I will back a future built by American workers, ensuring opportunities for American families and American businesses.

I sincerely hope my colleagues will put down their swords just this once—just this once—and join me.

COVID INFECTION AND VACCINATION RATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, this morning, I wanted to share with the Chamber the latest statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Health and Human Services regarding infection rates and vaccination rates in the country.

I am proud to say, the State of Connecticut, which the Speaker knows well, we ranked as the lowest infection rate in the country, 1.4 percent, 14 cases per 100,000.

Simultaneous with that report were the numbers regarding vaccination rates. For the population 18 and over, we are at an 80 percent vaccination rate, which, again, is the highest in the country.

It is blindingly obvious there is a causal connection between communities that come together to boost vaccination rates and the benefit and the result of reducing infection rates. The

benefit, in terms of our hospital system in the State of Connecticut, again, we have 9 per 100,000 COVID patients, which ranks number three in the country, right behind Vermont and the State of Massachusetts, which are 7 per 100,000 and 8 per 100,000.

What does that mean? It means there is no pressure on your ICU units. There is allowance for normal elective surgeries and the processes of hospitals to continue, which is the endgame of what we all should be focused on like a laser, which is to get beyond this pandemic.

It didn't happen by itself.

Anecdotally, in my district, I was over at the Coast Guard Academy the other day: a 99 percent vaccination rate with the student body at the Coast Guard Academy. These are the future leaders of our coastal sea service, and they get it. They understand the benefits, that they can attend class and have a normal campus life.

Across the river, the submarine base in Groton, again, just shy of a 90 percent vaccination rate. That is 10,000 sailors and officers. These are people with families. These are folks who have pregnant spouses. But they get it. I mean, there is no way you can socially distance in a submarine. They are now the number one naval installation in America in terms of vaccination rates.

Again, it did not happen by itself. Governor Lamont, back in the spring of 2020, basically tuned out all the noise. He brought together experts from the Yale School of Public Health. He brought together experts from the Hartford HealthCare hospital system, which is the largest hospital system. They brought together the community health centers. They brought together community groups. They stayed focused in terms of getting testing, masking, and vaccinations out there to the public at large.

I would note, Madam Speaker, that when we passed the American Rescue Plan back in March, like every State, we were given an allocation to our public health system for communication and education. Again, it has been put to good use, obviously, as these numbers show this morning.

On Tuesday, the Biden administration announced the release of funding for community health centers, which have been the backbone in terms of reaching hard-to-get populations, to get the help that they need during this pandemic. In eastern Connecticut, the two community health systems—United Children and Family Services, and Generations—are getting close to \$1 million for new equipment and new infrastructure to carry out their mission to make sure that we are going to beat this virus once and for all.

All the issues that we talk about here—and they are all so important—right now, we still cannot be distracted from the need to get on the other side of this pandemic. These numbers from my State today show that when you work together, when you just combat all the misinformation and bad stuff

that is out there about vaccines and masking—we had a hearing in Hartford where we had people up there saying that the authorization from the FDA was only for the German vaccine, not the American Pfizer vaccine, which is ridiculous. That stuff is out there, but we have overcome that.

Again, the numbers speak for themselves in terms of that success.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make sure that we keep this priority number one, two, and three because that is how we recover our economy, and that is how we recover a normal life in this country. So, let's work together.

□ 1015

CONGRATULATING THE CHARLESTON RIVERDOGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Charleston RiverDogs on a defining victory in the Low-A East championship series this week. This 9-2 win is the City of Charleston's first minor league baseball title in 99 years and the first in franchise history for the Charleston RiverDogs.

The Charleston RiverDogs are a Lowcountry staple and are a vital part of our tourism and hospitality industries.

This team worked extremely hard during their record-breaking season and showed great determination while representing our beloved Charleston.

I am excited for the opportunity to go back-to-back, like Jordan in 1996 and 1997.

RECOGNIZING LAMBS FOR LIFE

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Lambs for Life and its founders, Alex and Brandon Arrieta.

On April 25, 2016, Alex Arrieta, age 10, was told his cancer was gone and a bone marrow transplant was scheduled for the next month. The very next day Alex passed away.

In honor of Alex's favorite childhood toy, Lamby, his parents founded Lambs for Life. Lambs for Life delivers Lamby Packs filled with toys and a stuffed lamb for Child Life departments of children's hospitals, brightening the days of thousands of pediatric cancer patients.

Lambs for Life, led by Alex's dad, Brandon, has spent the last 5 years working with Congress and the White House to bring focus and solutions to pediatric cancer.

I commend Brandon for working through his grief at the loss of two sons to make our country better.

RECOGNIZING DEAN STEPHENS

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Dean Stephens, a local news anchor, who is retiring after 31 years with ABC News 4.

Generations of Lowcountry families have welcomed Dean into their living

rooms. I grew up with Dean, watching him in the Lowcountry. His first job with the station was as a weekend sportscaster, and he would eventually become a news anchor.

Dean's presence on our televisions will be greatly missed by our community. I wish him well on his much-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING PORTER-GAUD SCHOOL STUDENTS

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the great work done by some amazing students at Porter-Gaud School in Charleston.

Last month, as part of the school's Senior Day for Caring, 100 Porter-Gaud seniors packaged over 20,000 meals for the James Island Outreach Center and One80 Place, feeding the hungry across the Charleston area. They also packaged over 350 hygiene kits to take care of our fleeing Afghan allies seeking refuge right here in the United States.

The leaders of these nonprofits tell me the tremendous work these students did saved them thousands of dollars in manufacturing costs, not to mention the good works that they are doing for our community.

REMEMBERING LUCILLE WHIPPER

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of former South Carolina State Representative Lucille Whipper.

Dr. Whipper was the first African-American woman elected to the South Carolina State House from Charleston County. She served her community as an activist during the civil rights movement. She was a teacher and a guidance counselor. She was also an administrator in Charleston County public schools. Dr. Whipper was also the first African-American administrator at the College of Charleston, where she developed the school's diversity program all the way back as early as the 1970s.

Dr. Whipper will be greatly missed, but her influence will live on in our community. We thank her for her leadership, and we offer our sincerest condolences for her family during this time.

SUPPORT FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. It would bring billions of dollars to much-needed infrastructure projects in my home State, from bridges to broadband, and it does so without raising taxes on people who make less than \$400,000 a year.

As I have said before, this bill is not absolutely perfect, but it is absolutely necessary. It is a product of compromise. That is, at the end of the day, what legislating often means.

In the district I represent, this bill has received a remarkable amount of

support, including everyone from labor unions to local chambers of commerce to climate groups. They are joined by national organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and hundreds of labor and trade associations.

I urge my colleagues to listen to their communities who are calling for these investments and not to give in to the Washington machine that so often turns shared bipartisan goals into political games.

This bill reminds me of the last time that we saw this level of investment in America's infrastructure, when President Eisenhower, who was from Kansas, recognized an opportunity to rebuild the economy and create jobs through infrastructure. We were then, as we are today, in a challenging time defined by a national crisis and economic difficulty.

I believe, as Eisenhower did, that infrastructure is key to building long-term economic growth. At the end of the day, infrastructure is made up of many everyday systems that connect us to one another and broaden opportunities.

If we don't invest in the health of those systems, whether it is the safety of highways like U.S. 69 in the district I get to represent, or access to high-speed internet in areas across Kansas, both urban and rural, we pay the price, and it is not just in the ways we might think.

We feel the impact of past decades of underinvestment in infrastructure, in our economy, in our educational systems, in the health of our kids, and in the health of our planet.

That is why this bill is absolutely necessary because infrastructure touches so many parts of our lives and the lives of our future generations. This bipartisan bill boosts American competitiveness, tackles climate change, and advances equity now and into the future. It is projected to create 2 million jobs per year for the next decade, with fair wage requirements written into the text.

Independent studies have shown that the investments in this bill will have multiplier effects on the economy, improving productivity and boosting economic output without increasing inflation. This infrastructure bill is large, but so is the problem.

There are immediate infrastructure needs, from roads and bridges to public transit and rail, waterways, and airports. All of these need attention. This bill will undoubtedly bring the Federal funding needed to address those issues here in the near term, and it makes significant progress toward longer-term goals, like replacing lead pipes so that every child can have access to clean drinking water or promoting Buy American provisions that create good-paying jobs for both construction and production of materials or modernizing our electric grid to prevent blackouts, like the ones we saw in Kansas and those we saw in Texas earlier this year.

For people sitting in traffic on U.S. 69 or waiting for the bus in Wyandotte County or wondering why that one road floods every single year no matter how many times we fix it, this cannot wait. Not to mention, if we fail to act, critical surface transportation authorizations are going to run out by Friday.

I urge my colleagues to set aside gamesmanship and not see this as an opportunity for political points but instead an opportunity to deliver for our communities, the opportunity that our communities have been asking for us to deliver on.

THE BIDEN ECONOMIC AND SPENDING CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue sounding the alarm on the Biden Administration's economic and spending crisis that is hurting families in my district and killing American jobs.

This Big Government, ultra-inflation, and massive spending agenda has a big problem: the economy. It is spiking the price of groceries, gas, lumber, and everything in between.

Gasoline is up 42.7 percent. Chicken is up 7.2 percent. Eggs are up 9.9 percent. Public transportation is up 8.4 percent.

As I have heard from my families all across my district, Americans cannot afford this.

Utahns say they are paying more for just about everything. In fact, a recent statewide poll found that 85 percent of Utahns are very or somewhat concerned about inflation and rising costs.

Inflation is a tax on every single American.

With consumer prices reaching a 13-year high, it is clear this administration's agenda is bad for economic recovery and unsustainable for working-class Americans trying to make ends meet.

The Democrats' solution? Rush through the most expensive piece of legislation in the history of our country.

Another startling fact: This \$3.5 trillion spending plan is more than the GDP of Canada and Mexico combined.

While the White House continues to spread false realities to the American people, let's talk about the facts: The true cost of the bill is \$5.5 trillion, not \$3.5 trillion, and certainly not zero. It is going to increase the national debt by \$2.4 trillion. It will lead to 5.3 million jobs lost nationwide. The median family income will drop by \$12,000. Each American household will be burdened with \$35,439 of debt.

Americans across the country and Utahns in the Fourth District want to see fiscal responsibility restored at the Federal level. This out-of-control spending must stop.

HONORING LIVES LOST TO SENSELESS VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the lives of those lost due to senseless violence in my district:

Leon Wayne, age 26, gun violence.
Chevor Williams, age 28, gun violence.

Cori Lowe, age 31, stabbing victim.
Richard Black, age 39, gun violence.
Joseph Ramirez, age 43, gun violence.
Wray Harding, age 55, gun violence.
Aliyah Waiters, gun violence.
Marilyn Cotto Montanez, age 18, gun violence.

Guy Vanlew, Jr., age 18, gun violence.
Jeremy Logan, age 32, gun violence.
Omari Ellis, age 18, gun violence.
Warren Clahar, age 35, gun violence.
Olivia Green, age 15, fentanyl overdose.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we observe a moment of silence for the lives lost in my district due to senseless violence.

Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, the pandemic of senseless violence is not new. If you live in a poverty-stricken community and if you are Black or Latino in these communities, you are more susceptible to acts of senseless violence.

When I was in high school, trying to just be a good student and play on the football team, I ended up caught up in a situation where I was almost shot and killed. A few months later, at a party with some friends, just trying to go out and have a good time, I ended up in a situation where I was almost shot and killed.

If it weren't for sheer luck, I would not be standing here as a Member of Congress today.

Thankfully, at that time, I was able to move out of my community and move to a suburban community where it was much less likely for me to end up in a situation where I could be shot and killed.

I have so many friends and family members who did not have the luxury of moving out and the privilege of moving out of their community. As a result, they ended up dead at some very young ages, some 18, some 21, some even younger.

Oftentimes, when we have these conversations, we point to the perpetrators of these acts of violence and of these crimes and we identify them as bad individuals and we say that we need law enforcement to respond to remove those bad individuals from these situations, and we think that that method is enough to end the violence in these communities.

But we have invested in law enforcement for decades; the 1994 crime bill being one example of how we have made such investments and targeted highly violent communities. But the violence hasn't gone away, and the violence has only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic that has isolated

many and has also created a mental health crisis.

So I ask and I beg this Chamber to recognize that this is not just about individual bad actors in communities. Poverty is a policy choice, and the trauma related to poverty and the lack of opportunity in so many of our communities will continue to lead to increases in violence that we see in poverty-stricken communities.

□ 1030

We have to invest in education, healthcare, jobs, housing, mentorship, and so many other programs that could literally save the lives of our children before they ever decide to pick up a gun.

Lastly, and very quickly, we passed H.R. 8, commonsense gun reform legislation, in the House this year, and the Senate still has not acted on that legislation. Seventy percent of the incidents of gun violence that take place in New York are done with guns that come from outside of New York. So we have to move this gun legislation in the Senate.

BIDEN'S CRISES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, this week we learned that either President Biden ignored the advice of his top military advisers and lied to shift the blame for his disastrous Afghanistan withdrawal or that those advisers lied to Congress under oath.

General McKenzie and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Milley both informed the Senate and House Armed Services Committees that they recommended to President Biden that we keep 2,500 troops in Afghanistan. Yet President Biden has adamantly claimed that he never received such advice.

Americans have been abandoned, left to the mercy of a terrorist regime that wants to destroy Western culture and institutionalize widespread and systemic gender apartheid.

Our military weapons and equipment have been turned over to our adversaries for their use against us.

And our President continues to negotiate with terrorists after our servicemen and -women have been murdered.

Every last American must make it home. Anything less is inexcusable and a dereliction of his sworn oath.

The President's lack of leadership is not only failing us abroad, but it is also threatening our safety here at home. Just this year more than 1.3 million people have illegally crossed our border, including known terrorists.

An open southern border threatens our national security and the safety of all Americans, and I hope we can all agree that we must do something to stop this disturbing trend.

The President has a duty to act. Our Federal Government must enforce our

Nation's immigration laws, reimplement successful policies from the Trump administration, and commit further support for our Border Patrol agents and our Customs enforcement officers.

That is why I signed on to a resolution calling for the President to fully enforce our immigration laws in light of the current surge at the border and the ongoing self-created border crisis.

Lastly, the President and his far-left Democrats are racking up debt that Americans cannot afford, exacerbating the current inflationary crisis that we are facing.

The proposed \$4.3 trillion tax-and-spending spree is a continuation of the Biden administration's reckless policies that have created an unstable outlook for our economy, for our Nation's future, and for the next generation of Americans.

Not only does this package unravel the progress we have made to encourage work and raise wages, but it increases the national debt by up to \$17 trillion, putting our national security further at risk.

The Speaker and the far left are wildly spending tax dollars on their socialist priorities, while increasing taxes on small businesses, on family farms, and by raising the corporate tax to a rate higher than Canada, higher than Italy, higher than the U.K., and even higher than Communist China, which we know will directly hurt job growth and wage growth for men and women across our communities.

Our economy is already running at the highest rate of inflation in 13 years. To recklessly increase our spending is fiscally irresponsible and downright dangerous. As Senator MANCHIN even said, it is truly the definition of fiscal insanity.

Madam Speaker, it is clear to me, just as I know it is clear to my constituents, the President, time and time again, is failing to display the leadership America needs and deserves. He must uphold the promises he made to the American people, and I call on him, I ask him to put an end to the era of crisis that we are now under.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in celebration of National Hispanic Heritage Month and the histories, cultures, and contributions of Latino and Hispanic Americans throughout the United States.

Growing up in Sunnyside, Washington, I have witnessed firsthand how Hispanic Americans contribute to our communities through entrepreneurship, military service, and cultural diversity. They are our friends, our family, our neighbors, and our coworkers. They are small-business owners, doctors, police officers, and soldiers.

In central Washington and across the country, we are proud of our Hispanic friends and neighbors who prove that the American Dream is alive and well. Because of them, we are a stronger, more diverse, prosperous society.

Today I ask my colleagues, join me in honoring our Hispanic-American neighbors and in recognizing National Hispanic Heritage Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

SMALL BUSINESSES IN COVID-19

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the small business. I rise today in support of the hardworking man and woman who has bootstrapped an enterprise, a barber-shop, a gym, a manufacturing firm that isn't often represented by a large lobbying firm that is able to knock on the doors of the Halls of Congress and demand what they need. These people deserve to be heard.

The pandemic resulted in the permanent closure of roughly 200,000 U.S. establishments above historical levels during the first year alone.

Individual companies, the small ones, account for about two-thirds or roughly 130,000 of the extra closures. The gym across the street from my house, an independent enterprise run by a cancer survivor, closing today. The Milford House Bar & Grill, where people celebrated anniversaries and graduations, closed.

We hear you. Your voice and what you do and the hard work that you represent matters in this body.

A May 2021 Federal Reserve report found 35 percent of service-based businesses that closed during the pandemic were still closed. The report also estimated that just 3 percent are likely to reopen.

What does this mean? Poor neighborhoods getting poorer. Less jobs. Open storefronts. A blight toward economic development.

Absolutely this body acted when we needed to: PPP, \$800 billion; \$14 billion in grants and forgivable loans at the local level. In Michigan we acted quickly. We have seen tough times.

Our manufacturers, the small ones, were the first to put up their hands: How can I source the protective personal equipment? I have got it in my back pocket. I am ready to act.

And yet we are getting whacked by a chip crisis. We don't have what we need to meet the demand, and people are suffering as a result. It is not just the billions of dollars, a loss of profit at the top. It is the jobs. It is the single moms who want to get back to work. And yet they are at \$15 an hour, and no one is watching their kid for under \$16.

Here in this Congress, we have been working to reorganize the tapestry of this country so people can succeed, individual hardworking Americans can succeed.

They are not following every line of our debate, but they are counting on us. Invest in daycare, give us paid family leave, support the small business.

That is what this week is all about, Madam Speaker. That is what compels me to come to work every single day, and we are not going to stop until the job is done.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION FAILING TO LEAD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the President's complete and utter failure to lead our country effectively over the last 9 months.

Despite the optimistic vision he portrayed in his inaugural address, President Biden has created crisis after crisis—from our economy and energy independence to national and border security.

Back in February my Republican colleagues and I warned Democrats' reckless spending would have a devastating inflationary effect. In fact, many experts at the time, including former President Obama's top economist, warned spending trillions more would devalue our dollar and cause prices of goods and services to increase.

Sure enough, just one month later, we learned that the Consumer Price Index had its highest monthly jump in nearly 10 years. The Producer Price Index has also skyrocketed by 8.3 percent, which is also a record.

While the Biden administration continues turning a blind eye to inflation, top economists are warning inflation is here to stay for years to come, and it will only get worse if the Democrats pass over \$5 trillion in additional spending.

This is a hidden tax hike on every American family, on top of their historic tax increases that are part of the \$4.2 trillion tax-and-spending spree that we will be discussing over the next several days. This is completely reckless for our businesses, our farmers, and our families.

Instead of reining in spending, President Biden and his Democrat colleagues are leaning into the economic crisis they have created. In fact, the President has attempted to gaslight the American people by making the false claim that their \$5.5 trillion so-called infrastructure package will cost zero dollars. Even the leftists at The Washington Post aren't buying it, calling the claim truly misleading.

The crisis at our southern border, which the Biden administration has gone to great lengths to ignore, has continued raging on.

In May I went to Texas with Congressman GONZALES to see the border firsthand. I received an aerial tour of the Big Bend sector, a remote part of the border where apprehensions of drugs, weapons, and other contraband are at record levels.

Law enforcement on the ground told us directly that they needed more support from the administration. Sadly,

several months later, it is still clear that no help has been on the way.

In August, U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced that they have made over 200,000 apprehensions of drugs, up 317 percent from just a year ago.

Biden's failure to lead and take control of this situation has created a devolving humanitarian crisis, a national security crisis, and a public health crisis at our southern border.

Biden has also failed to lead on our world stage. Our tragic and disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan is the sole responsibility of President Biden and his colossal failure to lead as Commander in Chief.

The administration still owes the American people answers. Why were billions of dollars of military equipment left behind for the Taliban? Why did we cave to the Taliban's timeline? Why did we fail to evacuate every single American before leaving?

Just this week we learned Biden lied to the American people regarding the advice he received from his top military generals. The commander of the U.S. Central Command testified under oath that he recommended keeping a small force of 2,500 troops in Afghanistan, yet Biden previously told the American people that no one recommended keeping this limited troop presence.

Biden has been silent as the far left wing of his party has attacked Israel and their right to defend themselves. Abandoning our allies, abandoning and lying to the American people, this seems to be the Biden leadership doctrine.

Under the President's leadership, we are no longer energy independent. On his first day of office, Biden killed the XL pipeline, eliminating 11,000 great jobs. He put Paris over Paullina, Iowa, and other communities in my district by rejoining the climate accords, which will cause electricity to skyrocket.

Yet this same woke progressive administration that pretends to care so much about the climate is about to give a huge win to the oil industry. They are undermining clean-burning biofuels by attacking the renewable fuel standard, leaving crop growers and my biofuels producers behind in the dust.

It seems the Biden leadership doctrine in a nutshell has been to ruin this economy and is undermining our independence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded again to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1045

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE FOR ALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, from the very first day I was sworn

into Congress in January of 2019, I have been on a mission to expand access to high-quality, affordable healthcare for people in my northern Illinois district and Americans across the country.

It is actually a mission that started long before I came to Congress. In fact, it started when I was in elementary school. That is when I was first diagnosed with a heart condition that I have lived with ever since. Because of that preexisting condition, I spent most of my life at risk of losing healthcare coverage.

That all changed when the House passed the Affordable Care Act and it was signed into law in 2010, protecting people like me with preexisting conditions and eventually extending coverage to more than 20 million Americans, many for the first time in their adult lives.

These historic gains have always hung in the balance, subject to more than 50 attempts from Republicans to repeal the law over the past decade.

But the ACA didn't just survive; it is now stronger than ever before, thanks to the 2-year version of my Health Care Affordability Act that was included in the American Rescue Plan.

Thanks to the advanced premium tax credit expansion that I championed, marketplace enrollees are seeing savings of more than \$40 per person per month, a 40 percent reduction in their monthly spending on healthcare. That means more money for groceries, school supplies, and essentials that families depend on.

Medium plan deductibles for new enrollees have dropped by nearly 90 percent, from \$450 to \$50.

Half of eligible uninsured Hispanic adults and 45 percent of eligible uninsured Black adults are now able to find a zero-premium plan.

In just 6 months since the American Rescue Plan was signed into law by President Biden, we have cut our Nation's uninsured rate, provided substantial savings for individuals and families, and taken the most significant step toward health equity since the Affordable Care Act was signed into law.

But if we fail to act now and make the American Rescue Plan's advanced premium tax credit plan permanent, all of this progress will be wiped out in just 2 years. Americans will lose the coverage they are now protected by or once again face premiums that render coverage unaffordable and lead them to forgo insurance altogether. The gains that we have made in closing coverage gaps in communities of color will be reversed. The millions of people who might now have health insurance for the first time in their adult lives will once again lay awake at night wondering if they are one illness away from bankruptcy.

We cannot afford to backtrack on the historic progress we have made for the American people. This is our moment to stand on the right side of history and finish the job to reach universal

coverage that was started by the Obama-Biden administration more than a decade ago.

We must make the advanced premium tax credit from the American Rescue Plan permanent and close the Medicaid coverage gap in the Build Back Better Act.

We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to make high-quality healthcare affordable and accessible to all. The American people are counting on us to get this done, and we must deliver.

DAYS OF BIPARTISAN SOLUTIONS FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today with great disappointment as we await a vote on a secretive budget reconciliation package.

I am incredibly proud to serve as the Republican leader of the House Agriculture Committee, and it is an honor to work on behalf of the farmers, ranchers, and foresters who feed, clothe, and power our Nation. I am equally proud of the bipartisan work the House Committee on Agriculture has done on behalf of rural America.

Sadly, though, since the start of the 117th Congress, it seems the days of bipartisan, commonsense solutions are now few and far between. The most recent reconciliation process for the Agriculture Committee is especially concerning, if not utterly bizarre.

On Friday, September 10, my Republican colleagues and I participated in a 9.5-hour markup only for the committee Democrats to recess until the following Monday to gain the votes they needed to ram through an incomplete and unvetted budget reconciliation package to the tune of \$66 billion.

Noticeably missing from the package was a whopping \$28 billion—\$6 billion more than the committee's instruction—in additional spending, left out due to the Democrats' ongoing problems with the Congressional Budget Office and the Byrd rule in the Senate.

During the markup, both Republican and Democrat members asked repeatedly when the committee would know more about the missing funds and whether the committee would be able to engage, review, and mark up the provisions. The committee's majority indicated the \$28 billion would be added at a later stage.

This was a stunning admission and a departure from regular order for the House Agriculture Committee. This amount of money would traditionally demand dozens of public hearings, testimony from stakeholders, and rounds of technical assistance from USDA, all conducted by the committee of jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, that was not the case for this bill, a package that rivals

many titles of a 5-year farm bill in size and scope, I might add.

Now, I wish I could say I was surprised, but given how Republicans have been so brazenly ignored throughout the first reconciliation and this newest sham reconciliation, this dereliction of process has, sadly, become par for the course.

As for the \$28 billion of missing mystery funds, members of our committee remain in the dark. Initial summaries leaked to the press by the stakeholder groups and Senate Democrats told one story. A draft leaked this week told a very different one, including what appears to be \$34 billion beyond the Democrats' own instruction.

This past weekend, the Budget Committee spent time moving the total package forward, and now it looks as though the Democratic chairman of the Rules Committee gets to decide the fate of the Agriculture package.

This is absurd.

This sham of a process is an insult to the 201 years of the House Agriculture Committee's bipartisanship. I refuse to stand idly by as this committee is driven into the ground by a partisan process that leaves rural America behind.

Enough is enough, Madam Speaker. Congress is a circus, and Democrats in leadership are the ringleaders.

This process is an absolute farce, and it has only further devolved into chaos as the press, lobbyists, and the Democratic leadership aides know more about the policy than committees of jurisdiction. Leaked documents and secretive briefings should not be the way Washington does business.

Process aside, this is simply a bad bill, and it does next to nothing for rural America. It is shameful that in the nearly \$100 billion of excess spending that claims to be for agriculture, there isn't one penny for the commodity safety net, crop insurance, broadband, or disaster assistance.

Madam Speaker, I could go on and on about how this bill fails rural America. Five minutes simply is not enough time. So, I will close with this: Democrats can either force this sham of a bill through and pat themselves on the back for explosive spending and lack of transparency, or we can start over and work together to put real solutions on the table for rural America.

SUPPORTING OVERLOOKED UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today as I do every day in strong support of the millions of undocumented immigrants whose contributions to our communities cannot continue to be overlooked.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to provide sound immigration reform through reconciliation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in

prioritizing this timely and long-overdue effort. We must find the collective will in this House, in the Senate, and in the White House to finally resolve this pending issue.

The American Dream is for all of us, Madam Speaker. It is for TPS recipients. It is for Dreamers. It is for farmworkers and essential workers who put their lives on the line during the pandemic.

How can we build back better without providing real reform for our undocumented immigrants? Or are we to abandon a nation of immigrants? That is the question.

Let me be very clear, Madam Speaker: Including immigration reform in budget reconciliation is not without any precedent. While the Senate Parliamentarian's decisions have not gone our way, we must forge ahead and continue to bring solutions to this community.

If not now, then when? How many times will we be able to tell vital members of our communities to wait in line to be treated fairly and equally in our country?

These are our neighbors, Madam Speaker. These are folks who helped us through the pandemic. These are the food delivery people who came to our homes while we shivered in fear during the pandemic. These are the over 400,000 farmworkers who picked the fruits and the vegetables that we put on our table during the pandemic. These are the home care workers that took care of our very frail seniors, that scrubbed themselves clean before they went to work, and when they went back home, had to do the same not to infect their children.

They are heroes. These are American heroes who kept us alive during the pandemic.

This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to pass much-needed legislation that reforms our broken immigration system. More than two-thirds of all undocumented immigrants work in front-line jobs and are essential workers in industries such as healthcare, home care, transportation, agriculture, food production, and construction, among others.

Including sound immigration reform would advance our economic recovery from the pandemic, reduce our national deficit, raise wages, add a cumulative \$1.5 trillion to the GDP over a decade, and create more than 400,000 new jobs.

President Biden and Vice President HARRIS have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to pass immigration reform and have expressed strong support for including immigration reform in our budget reconciliation process. It is also broadly supported by the American people.

Congress has not passed substantial immigration reform in more than 35 years, Madam Speaker. Due to the Senate filibuster, a cynical remnant of Jim Crow, budget reconciliation provides the only glimmer of hope that will turn this into a reality.

It is an unfortunate truth that the other side of the aisle has rejected every proposal, Madam Speaker, every single proposal, and obstructed every single piece of immigration reform legislation that we have put forward. The filibuster has once again blocked our progress every step of the way.

For decades, we have failed to sign into law permanent legislative solutions to this problem. Budget reconciliation is the only tool we now have available.

Millions of immigrants in our country have lived their lives in fear and uncertainty for far too long. They are counting on us to get this done, and I am committed to making it happen. I will always stand behind asylum seekers, refugees, and families who come to this country to make a better life for themselves, just as I once did. That is the promise of America, Madam Speaker.

□ 1100

HONORING DAVID J. RYDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of U.S. Mint Director David J. Ryder as he prepares to depart the Mint.

As a Boise State Broncos alum, Director Ryder has served with distinction in both the government and corporate worlds.

In 1991, President George H.W. Bush nominated him to serve as the 34th Director of the U.S. Mint. He served until 1993. In 2017, he was nominated by President Trump for a second tenure as Mint director.

Madam Speaker, that was something the Bushes and the Trumps agreed upon.

Under Director Ryder's leadership, the Mint has introduced more new products than ever before. The Mint's bullion and numismatic programs reached their highest levels of revenue in over 10 years. The Mint's customer base grew to more than a half a million people—530,000, an increase of over 100,000 in 2 short years.

I was particularly impressed by Director Ryder's leadership when we worked together on the 2021 Morgan and Peace Commemorative Silver Dollars program, which produced 875,000 Morgan silver dollars and 200,000 Peace silver dollars, all under the 2021 date.

Carson City and New Orleans mintmarks were resurrected for the first time in years, even though those Mints had been closed by using them in a privy mark. Collectors went nuts, and rightfully so. The program netted over \$30 million for the U.S. Treasury and profits from this program when they all sold out in less than 20 minutes.

As he moves on to greener pastures, I wish Director Ryder success in all future endeavors he takes on. I thank Director Ryder for his all-American performance as the 39th Director of the United States Mint.

Madam Speaker, although it pains me to do this as a proud University of Nevada Wolf Pack alum, Director Ryder, thank you for your service again, and go Boise State Broncos.

PENTAGON'S POLICIES FOR REPORTING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, let me start with a few facts.

One: The Leahy Law prohibits the United States from giving military assistance to foreign security forces that commit gross violations of human rights.

Two: The State Department determines whether there have been gross violations of human rights based in part on information from the Department of Defense.

Three: That process is only as good as the information coming in. Without that information, we don't cut off funding, and taxpayer dollars can go to foreign military units that commit rape, murder, torture, and other gross violations of human rights.

When our servicemembers have information on such abuses, they have an obligation to report it to their chain of command, but that is not technically true for Defense Department contractors. That is a problem. In fact, that is a big problem because contractors are a huge part of our military presence around the world. They make up more than half of DOD personnel in Iraq.

At the end of the war in Afghanistan, they outnumbered U.S. troops 17 to 1. And there have been repeated allegations of contractors who failed to report gross violations of human rights, from sexual abuse of young boys in Afghanistan to the torture of prisoners in Yemen.

In December 2019, Congress required the Pentagon to update the relevant policies and regulations. Section 888 of that year's Defense bill required specific guidance to Defense contractors on reporting gross violations of human rights.

Section 888 said to the Pentagon very simply: Put this duty to report human rights violations in your contracts. Include rules about reporting gross violations of human rights and put them right next to the rules for accounting, for purchasing equipment, and for subcontracting.

How has this been working? Not at all.

And why is that?

It is because the Department of Defense has apparently decided it is better to see no evil and hear no evil when Defense contractors witness gross violations of human rights.

The requirements in section 888 are currently 469 days overdue.

Madam Speaker, 204 days ago, my colleagues wrote to the Pentagon asking for an update; 97 days ago, the Pentagon sent a response that is best described with language that is prohibited on the House floor.

The Pentagon's response provided no updates on time, no procedures for reporting gross violations of human rights, and provided none of the other information required under the law that Congress passed. This is completely unacceptable, and what it suggests is that neither human rights nor Congressional oversight are priorities for the Department of Defense.

I urge Secretary Austin and General Milley to find out what is going on with section 888 of the fiscal year 2020 NDAA and fix whatever problems within their departments have led to this unacceptable delay.

This week, Secretary Austin and General Milley testified under oath that we are going to learn the lessons of the war in Afghanistan. The need for strong, clear procedures for contractors to report gross violations of human rights is one of those lessons. It should be an easy one to learn.

VOTING RIGHTS

Ms. PORTER: The right to vote is fundamental. Any threat to any American at the ballot box is a threat to every American's right to representative government.

It is the duty of the Federal Government to protect our Nation's democracy. We need to expand opportunities to vote, especially for young people, people of color, workers with atypical hours, and people with disabilities. We need to crack down on gerrymandering so that voters choose their leaders instead of leaders choosing their voters. We need to modernize voter registration, reform our broken campaign finance system, and prevent election subversion.

This is not a partisan issue. Every American, regardless of who they vote for or whether they even vote, deserves a government that works for them. And that cannot happen when the bedrock of our democracy, the right to vote, is undermined.

In the House, I proudly voted for H.R. 1, the For the People Act, and H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advance Act to safeguard our democracy. But until the President signs democracy protection into law, the work is not done. I will keep fighting for our democracy.

IN RECOGNITION OF DEBORAH HANSEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Ms. Deborah Hansen for her service to the people of Florida's Sixth Congressional District over the last 3 years in my office.

Deborah was born in Salem, Oregon, to her parents, Bill and Fae Hansen. After graduating high school, Ms. Hansen left Salem to attend the University of Utah where she received her bachelor's degree in science and sociology with an emphasis in criminology, social work, and child welfare.

Upon graduating from the University of Utah, Ms. Hansen began her steadfast and inspiring career of public service. Deborah devoted over 30 years of work to the juvenile justice programs in Oregon and Utah. During this time, she also taught criminal justice courses as an adjunct professor for local community colleges.

While attaining all of her accomplishments, Deborah is most proud of raising her four beautiful children—Dustin, Dalton, Dain, and Danelle.

Prior to coming to my office, Ms. Hansen served with Representatives Cresent Hardy from Nevada and Representative Jason Lewis from Minnesota. In 2019, I was fortunate enough to have Deborah join my team as my office manager.

She quickly proved herself to be an invaluable asset, overseeing multiple meetings, the many requests we received, managing the daily operations of my Washington, D.C., office, and most importantly, keeping a freshman Member of Congress on track—no easy task, for sure.

Not only did she keep all of us in line, but Deborah also brought a great spirit to our office. She always brought in baked goods to share, had a new story to tell—whether it be a memory of her time on the West Coast, the latest adventures of her grandchildren, or about some mischief her new puppy, Tucker, had managed to get himself into—we were all ears.

Deborah is diligent; she is talented, hardworking, but above all, she is kind. And while I am sad to see her leave, I can say without a doubt, she has made both our office and our country a better place.

We wish Deborah a happy and hopefully, very relaxing retirement in the country filled with quality time with her four children, 13 grandchildren, and her favorite puppy, Tucker. However, I know this is not the end of Deborah's public service but the start of a new adventure in service to her community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues and the United States House of Representatives to join me in commending Ms. Deborah Hansen for her lifelong career of servant leadership. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish Deborah the best as she embarks on this next chapter in her life.

2021 CONTRACT DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, during one of my floor speeches last week, I shared that President Biden's

Build Back Better plan embodied the vision of the American people and is the kind of legislation that assures our people, hardworking Americans across the country, that we will not abandon them in their time of need.

Now, I love history. And tomorrow is a very special day in the Virgin Islands. It is Contract Day. I can't help but make the connection between the landmark provisions outlined in Build Back Better, this transformational piece of legislation, and what is happening in our Halls of Congress as we come to the point of passing that, with the struggle that took place in my home on St. Croix on October 1, 1878. Then known as the Danish West Indies, on that day in history, almost 150 years ago, four brave, stalwart women led the St. Croix Labor Rebellion, also known to us in the Virgin Islands as "Fireburn." We honor the memory and sacrifices made by our ancestors on this day, which we call Contract Day.

Now, after slaves in the Danish West Indies organized, fought, and took their freedom from chattel slavery in 1848, a new type of slavery was formed in a labor bill the following year to regulate the now free workers. The law stipulated a day wage and restricted and confined workers to remain on one plantation for the entire year. That location could only change on Contract Day, October 1.

Former slaves worked on the same plantation as before with little to no improvements in their living conditions, healthcare, no childcare, education, no change in income. These new restrictions forced the workers to bear an impossible, untenable burden. They soon realized that they were free in name alone.

The untenable working and living conditions along with the false hope that labor laws may change and then finding out that they were not going to change, ignited a protest that led to a rebellion in Fredriksted on the island of St. Croix. That movement was bravely led by four women who we immortalize in our history as the queens: Queen Mary Thomas, Queen Mathilde Macbean, Queen Susanna "Bottom Belly" Abrahamson, and Queen Axeline "Queen Agnes" Salomon, demanding all plantations improve workers' wages and repeal the Labor Act of 1849.

Many of the protestors were killed; hanged. The women were tied to a stake, covered in molasses, and burned, irony being that the same cane that they cut, made into sugar and molasses, would be the instrument of their cruel death.

The fight for appropriate pay, job creation, equity and improvement in working conditions, living wages, sanitary housing, clean drinking water, especially for those in need, continues today in America. And we are attempting to solve those with the provisions in President Biden's Build Back Better plan.

All people, they simply want support, a foundation for them to have a rep-

utable shot at the American Dream. Women want meaningful jobs and the ability to leave their children in sanitary, clean, safe, affordable childcare; the ability to buy a home so that you can obtain equity for your children's college; to start a business.

When I think of my ancestors and how bravely they fought—some to their death—for the causes of equity and improved labor conditions, I am encouraged to continue advocating, championing, fighting for the changes that I believe the Build Back Better plan will bring us closer to, bring our Nation and those within it to those dreams that we all have.

I pray this same encouragement and spirit of boldness and perseverance for all of my colleagues who are standing with us in that fight.

□ 1115

RECOGNIZING CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID STEFFEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a dedicated law enforcement officer from Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District.

Northern Lancaster County Regional Chief of Police David Steffen was recently selected to serve as the president of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, which represents over 1,200 commanding level officers across local, State, and Federal law enforcement entities in Pennsylvania.

Chief Steffen has spent his 40-plus-year career in law enforcement, having served in Jackson Township, Hampden Township, and then the Northern York County Regional Police Department, before being named the first chief of Northern Lancaster County Regional Police Department in 2011.

As chief of the department, Steffen leads over 30 full-time sworn officers and three civil staff, covering approximately 100 square miles in north central Lancaster County.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chief Steffen for supporting his fellow law enforcement officers, for achieving this recognition, and congratulate him on his new and well-deserved role.

To Chief Steffen and law enforcement officers across Pennsylvania's 11th District and across the country, thank you for your dedicated service and your efforts to keep our community safe.

HONORING ELIZABETHTOWN MAYOR CHUCK
MUMMERT

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Mayor Chuck Mummert of Elizabethtown Borough in Lancaster County.

Mayor Mummert was recently named Mayor of the Year by the Associations of Mayors of Boroughs of Pennsylvania. Mayor Mummert has served the

residents of Elizabethtown since 2006, in his first 4 years as a member of borough council there, and then since 2010 as mayor.

In addition to this honor, Mayor Mummert, in 2018, received the Governor's Award for Local Government Excellence, and he previously served as president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs.

Mayor Mummert is known as the singing mayor, as he is frequently called upon to lend his talented voice in singing the national anthem at events; something that I have certainly always enjoyed.

So I want to congratulate Mayor Mummert on being named Mayor of the Year, and to thank him for all of his work in continuing to make Elizabethtown Borough an exceptional place to live, work, and raise a family.

HONORING FATHER EMIL JOSEPH KAPAUN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, today I would like to honor one of the finest men to ever come from the State of Kansas, Father Emil Joseph Kapaun, or Kapaun, as he is frequently referred to in Kansas.

Father Kapaun, or Kapaun, who grew up on a farm in Kansas, was ordained as a priest for the Wichita Diocese on June 9, 1940. He went on to become a U.S. Army Chaplain during World War II and the Korean war with the rank of captain.

Father Kapaun died in a North Korean prison camp on May 23, 1951, at the age of 35. In 35 short years, Father Kapaun sacrificed more and saved more lives and souls than many could ever hope to do in 100 years.

Many around the world rightly celebrate the story of Father Kapaun, who is being considered for sainthood by the Catholic Church; a first for a native Kansan.

His Medal of Honor citation gives a small glimpse at the deep reservoir of Father Kapaun's bravery and honor. It reads:

Chaplain Kapaun calmly walked through his withering enemy fire in order to provide comfort and medical aid to his comrades and rescue the wounded from no-man's-land.

After the battle, when given the option to escape to safety with his unit, Father Kapaun volunteered to stay behind to care and minister to the wounded. He was subsequently captured by the Communists and taken to a prison camp where he was forced to march more than 60 miles in harsh weather.

While in captivity, his frank, down-to-earth Kansas manner, along with the unassuming farm style and dry wit, made him the servant leader for all the POWs held by the Communists. Although greatly suffering himself, he always put his needs second to others. His strength and optimism allowed his

fellow GIs to once again believe that they would one day return to freedom in America.

We know that Father Kapaun suffered unthinkable cruelty at the hands of his prison guards who had a special hatred for Christians. But as the many stories attest, their rage and violence did not deter Father Kapaun in the slightest.

One of his fellow prisoners wrote a letter upon returning from Korea, saying that, "with his scraggly beard and his odd-looking woolen cap made of the sleeve of an old GI sweater, pulled down over his ears, he looked like any other half-starved prisoner.

"But there was something in his voice and bearing that was different—a dignity, a composure, a serenity that radiated from him like a light. Wherever he stood was holy ground, and the spirit within him a spirit of reverence and abiding faith went out to the silent, listening men and gave them hope and courage and a sense of peace. By his very presence, somehow, he could turn a stinking, louse-ridden mud hut, for a little while, into a cathedral."

Another passage from that letter reads that, as Father Kapaun spoke, "the agony in the garden, the road to Calvary, the Crucifixion, became very real to us, who ourselves lived daily under the threat of death, and who bore our own crosses of blows, and cold, and illness, and starvation. But Christ endured, he told us, and we, too, must endure, for the day of resurrection from the tomb of the prison camp would surely come."

For generations, Father Kapaun has inspired hundreds around the world to greater faith and service through adversity. Today, I am proud that Father Kapaun has returned home to his native Kansas. He is truly an American hero of the first class.

DEMOCRATS' WASTEFUL SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge the Democratic leadership to heed the message of Senator JOE MANCHIN and take a strategic pause on the \$4.3 trillion reconciliation bill they are attempting to pass. To spend this amount of money on top of the nearly \$6 trillion we have spent on COVID since last March is reckless to say the least. We should not forget the long-term debt crisis we are facing.

The graph beside me shows how dire this fiscal outlook is. By 2051, as is shown in this chart, the Congressional Budget Office projects our debt will reach 202 percent of the GDP. In other words, more than twice our annual output. And that does not include the \$4.3 trillion the Democrats are proposing to spend in this reconciliation package.

This will far exceed the debt levels even after World War II. As you can see in the graph, at the end of World War

II our debt fell sharply and continued falling for several decades.

Madam Speaker, this body needs to come together now, just as we did back after World War II, to get our fiscal house in order. I know no one here wants to see this projection become reality where we will have record and unsustainable debt loads for decades and decades to come.

I urge my Democratic colleagues to end their reckless spending proposals and work with us to get our fiscal house back in order. This cannot be the legacy we leave for our children and our grandchildren.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 23 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God, search our hearts and examine our minds. Reach into our inmost being and call us to account for what resides therein.

Then heal us, Lord, and we will be healed. Heal us from all that has wounded our spirits or hindered us from living into our best selves.

Save us and we will be saved. Save us from the uncertainty and unrest of these days. Save us from all that distracts us from seeing You—Your hand in our lives or Your face reflected in those around us.

We ask for a word from You. Speak that we may hear. Attend to our pleas that we may be assured of Your favor. Then may Your grace plan be fulfilled in our lives.

At the end of the day, O Lord, reward us according to our faithfulness to the tasks You have laid before us. Give us not what our deeds deserve, but may we receive what Your grace provides.

In Your merciful name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE)

come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLINE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

(Mr. GALLEGO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and say goodbye to my friend and my brother, Sergeant Major Dan Altieri. We served together in Iraq.

I have one minute to speak about a man who gave thousands of marines years of their life back, one minute to speak about a marine, a patriot, a brother, a legend, who loved us, unconditionally, both on the battlefield and off.

In this magic minute, I must tell you about a marine that is timeless, one who will not be forgotten by his men. He laughed with us in the good times. He mourned with us in the bad times. He was always ready to be there and say: "Hey, brother, how are you doing?" And like a father that many of us never had, he would always say: "I am proud of you."

My minute is up, my Sergeant Major is gone, but his legend will live on.

Semper fi, Sergeant Major Altieri.

REMEMBERING PRIVATE NICOLE BURNHAM

(Mr. EMMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Private Nicole Burnham. Private Burnham didn't die on the battlefield. Her life was stolen by the cruelty of her fellow soldiers and the apathy of her superiors.

There are several tragedies in Nicole's story.

The first is the horrific sexual assault she endured at the hands of her fellow soldiers.

The second is the failure of our military leadership to protect her.

The third is the amount of time it took to ensure something like this never happens again.

Nicole did everything right. She reported the incident and applied for a transfer. Instead, her superiors, who are capable of deploying soldiers into a war zone overnight, let her request languish for an unconscionable 82 days. During that time, she was harassed, ostracized, and assaulted a second time.

A few months later, Nicole took her own life.

On October 2, the Third Annual Nicole Burnham Veteran Suicide 5k will take place along the Rum River in Anoka, Minnesota, the town where Nicole grew up.

We cannot forget Nicole's story, and we owe it to Nicole and her family to ensure her legacy is one that prevents injustices like she suffered from ever happening again.

THE VIPER PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXTENDED

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, the Buffalo-Niagara region faces a serious and tragic rise in gun violence, as does the entire country. It has devastated neighborhoods and torn families apart.

Crime data released this week confirms that this is a local problem and a national problem as well.

In 2020, the number of murders in our country spiked by 30 percent, a record increase.

This year, the Department of Justice created the Violence Prevention and Elimination Response Task Force, called VIPER. Its aim is getting illegal guns off our streets and stopping violent criminals.

VIPER has been remarkably successful at stemming gun violence and saving lives.

Buffalo has seen a 50 percent decrease in homicides since the program started.

Each person lost to gun violence is another human denied a lifetime of opportunity and a family left behind.

VIPER is continuing through October, but the Department of Justice needs to make this a permanent program to stop gun violence in Buffalo and throughout the Nation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

(Mr. BALDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Lima Company, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, Sergeant Major Dan Altieri.

Sergeant Major was the living embodiment of the Marine Corps motto "semper paratus," always faithful, dedicating more than 30 years of service to the Corps.

Suffering unprecedented losses during its 2005 Iraq deployment, he led his marines in multiple combat operations, and Sergeant Major Altieri played a vital role in caring for Lima upon its return home.

As his marines and so much more of Central Ohio mourned for Lima Company in the wake of tragedy, it was left to Altieri to hold his marines together,

a task requiring both strength and compassion.

Outside the Marines, he was a family man. He was a loving husband and father. His devotion to family was reflected in the love for his wife, Kovette, two grown sons, a sister, and his mentorship of others.

Today, the hearts of so many Ohioans are with the Sergeant Major's wife and family, his Marine Corps family, the law enforcement community, and to the countless lives touched by this remarkable U.S. marine.

RECOGNIZING CLARK COUNTY'S BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS

(Mrs. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the tremendous students, staff, and teachers at Nevada's 2021 Blue Ribbon Schools.

Not one, not two, but three Clark County schools, all in Nevada's Third Congressional District, were just named National Blue Ribbon Schools by the U.S. Department of Education: Charlotte Hill Elementary, Frank Lamping Elementary, and Pinecrest Academy of Nevada Inspirada.

These schools were recognized for their exemplary work to close the achievement gap, expand educational opportunities, and excel academically.

I always say education is the key to opportunity, and I cannot wait to see where all of these incredible young Nevadans will go.

Congratulations, Clark County schools.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

(Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I, too, am pleased to be here today with my colleagues to recognize the life and incredible service of Sergeant Major Dan Altieri.

Originally from the northeast Ohio community of North Canton, Sergeant Altieri served our country honorably in the United States Marine Corps for 30 years, ending his career as the regimental sergeant major for the 25th Regiment.

His more than 10 overseas deployments included tours in Grenada, Lebanon, the Gulf war, Afghanistan, and Iraq, where he was with the Columbus-based Lima Company.

When Lima Company was struck by a series of deadly attacks in 2005, surviving officers turned to Sergeant Altieri to help them deal with the unspeakable travesties that the war had brought upon them. A testament to his leadership and courage, his marines often said they would "Follow Sergeant Altieri."

Sergeant Altieri's service also extended right here at home, serving in

the Stark County Sheriff's Office in Canton for 25 years as a deputy, keeping our community safe.

Northeast Ohio mourns the loss of Sergeant Altieri, who was taken from us far too soon last week at the age of 62.

We will forever be grateful to Sergeant Altieri's service, and our community and country are certainly better off having witnessed his kindness and leadership.

REMEMBERING SCOTT LAY

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Scott Lay, a higher education advocate and beloved member of California's public policymaking community.

I came to know Scott when he was a young staffer at the Community College League of California. A product of Orange Coast College himself, Scott exemplified the opportunity that a community college education avails to millions of Americans. He would himself rise to lead the Community College League as its CEO after finishing law school at UC Davis.

He loved politics and technology and was a progenitor of highly read newsletters such as The Roundup and The Nooner at the beginning of the online publishing boom.

Scott's death is untimely and heartbreaking. He had an infectious enthusiasm. I know he would be proud of President Biden's Build Back Better community college initiative. I know he would want to be here to make it happen.

I am very sorry for his loss, and I express my condolences to his family and loved ones.

THE \$3.5 TRILLION TROJAN HORSE

(Mrs. HARTZLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, Democrats are here today proposing an elaborate spending scheme that will cost \$3.5 trillion.

President Biden claimed this week it would cost zero dollars.

Well, what is the truth? Let's find out what is in this Trojan horse of a spending bill:

The largest tax increase in American history.

A business tax that is going to be higher than Communist China, which is our number one adversary, putting us at a competitive disadvantage and causing jobs to go overseas.

The highest inflation in four decades. Already, families are being hit with high costs at the gas pump and at the grocery store. It is only going to get worse with this bill.

\$630 billion for the Green New Deal. This includes a \$7.5 billion to create a

Civilian Climate Corps, which would create over a million climate activists at taxpayer expense.

\$80 billion to double the number of IRS agents.

A ONCE-IN-A-GENERATION OPPORTUNITY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WORKING FAMILIES

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, even before the pandemic, American families struggled to cover the expense of childcare, with the cost of care for two kids consuming 20 to 30 percent of the income of most families.

Since the pandemic began, the situation has worsened dramatically. Hundreds of Pennsylvania childcare agencies, which operated on the slimmest of margins to begin with, have closed permanently, and already scarce childcare spots have become harder to find.

Since the pandemic, the lack of childcare and continuing school closures has resulted in millions of parents, mostly women, losing their jobs or being forced to leave work due to childcare obligations.

Families need investment in childcare now. Women can't be asked to bear the cost of not funding these crucial programs any longer.

The Build Back Better Act is our once-in-a-generation opportunity to meet the needs of working families.

Access to affordable childcare will strengthen the financial standing of our families, make sure that women are not left behind in our recovery, and help parents enter or reenter the workforce and generate new economic activity.

Let's get this done for the American people.

□ 1215

GENERAL TRAN HUNG DAO POST OFFICE

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about an important figure in the Vietnamese-American community, General Tran Hung Dao.

General Dao was one of the greatest Vietnamese military commanders of all time. He saved Vietnam from Mongolian invasion three times, which is considered one of the greatest military feats in history.

General Dao remains a significant figure in the Vietnamese community today.

I am proud to represent Little Saigon, which is home to almost 200,000 Vietnamese Americans, the largest Vietnamese population outside of Vietnam.

This week, in honor of the anniversary of his death on October 3, I intro-

duced a bill that would rename a U.S. post office in Little Saigon as the General Tran Hung Dao Post Office. This renaming would mean so much to those in the Vietnamese-American community, which I am so proud to represent.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER ON INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. BAIRD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, today I rise in opposition to the Democrats' infrastructure proposal. This weekend the President said that his Build Back Better agenda costs zero dollars and that it adds zero dollars to the national debt.

With all due respect, I disagree. The CBO's report projects that it will add \$398 billion to the deficit. Further, this multi-trillion partisan spending spree is projected to add as much as \$1.75 trillion to the deficit over the next 10 years.

This bill only dedicates less than 10 percent of its multi-trillion dollar price tag to highways, bridges, and other projects. Less than 10 percent.

Last month, Republicans offered our own counter bill, the STARTER Act, that offered targeted investments in core infrastructure that meets our Nation's needs.

For years, Congress has worked together to get a targeted infrastructure package across the finish line. Let's get back to doing that.

PROMOTING FISCAL SANITY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, we are at an extraordinary time in history where inflation is threatening every family.

"At some point, all of us, regardless of party, must ask the simple question—how much is enough? What I have made clear to the President and Democratic leaders is that spending trillions more on new and expanded government programs, when we can't even pay for the essential social programs like Social Security and Medicare, is the definition of fiscal insanity. Suggesting that spending trillions more will not have an impact on inflation ignores the everyday reality that America's families continue to pay an unavoidable inflation tax. Proposing a historic expansion of social programs while ignoring the fact we are not in recession and that millions of jobs remain open"

Thank you, Senator JOE MANCHIN, for your courage. You and WVOC radio talk show host Gary David have exposed insanity.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism

continues moving from Afghanistan to our neighborhoods.

JIM VAN ENGELHOFEN LEAVES A LEGACY OF SERVICE

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a man from my district whose legacy of serving his community will continue to resonate for generations.

Last Monday, Jim Van Engelenhoven, a former Iowa State representative from Mahaska County, passed away.

Jim began his career in public service by serving in Iowa's Air National Guard. In 1993, Jim was elected to Mahaska County's Board of Supervisors, where he served until 1998, and then began his run as an Iowa State representative.

Jim was loved by many in the Mahaska County community and across the State of Iowa for his compassion and his willingness to go the extra mile to serve his community.

My heart and prayers go out to Jim's wife, Carol; his son, Jeff; and the rest of his loved ones. May he rest in peace.

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th anniversary of the Community Foundation for Rockbridge, Bath, and Alleghany Counties.

In 2001, its first year as an independent organization, the Community Foundation was able to provide \$32,000 in grants to the community. But through the support of many individuals, families, and businesses over the years, the organization has grown exponentially.

In the past 10 years, the Community Foundation has been able to grant a cumulative \$2.5 million to nonprofit organizations, projects, and programs across the organization's service area. Just this year alone, the group will be awarding more than \$300,000 in community grants and an additional \$30,000 in scholarships.

These grants are made possible through the generosity of individuals and businesses and primarily support projects related to art and culture, community betterment, education, health, and human services.

In celebration of their 20 years, the organization pledged to give away \$20,000 in 20 days to various nonprofits throughout our region. Their work is truly inspiring, and we thank them for their tireless efforts.

I wish the Community Foundation another 20-plus years of success.

TRACY STONE-MANNING

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today, of all days, amidst the ongoing flurry of dysfunction, Democrat leader CHUCK SCHUMER is inserting a vote to confirm Tracy Stone-Manning as director of the Bureau of Land Management through the United States Senate, hidden from the view and the attention of local communities.

For months, my Western Caucus colleagues and I have been pleading with our Senate colleagues to listen to the voices of those who have spoken up of Ms. Stone-Manning's radical views, her violations of several Federal laws, and her collusion with ecoterrorists.

Ms. Stone-Manning is simply, clearly, and patently unfit to hold this office. Even several Obama administration officials, including his BLM director, agree.

Let me be clear, a vote for Tracy Stone-Manning is a vote against farmers, ranchers, our public land users, and our rural communities throughout the West.

This is a shameful display of hyperpartisanship. The Senate should reject her nomination and recognize that rural America deserves better.

WE ARE A NATION OF LAWS

(Mrs. MILLER of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I had the privilege of visiting the border with President Trump in June to see our Border Patrol agents doing one of the most dangerous jobs imaginable. They face the threat of MS-13 and violent drug cartels who have been empowered and enriched by the Biden administration.

Sadly, the left is vilifying the Border Patrol the same way they vilified our police officers during the defund the police movement.

The American people want secure borders and safe communities. Even President Obama this week said Biden's open border policies are unsustainable because we are a nation with borders. I want to thank President Obama for affirming that we are a nation of laws and a nation with borders, and I hope the Biden administration will listen to him.

TAXES WILL BE RAISED

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, this debt ceiling increase being contemplated isn't just about paying off things we have already committed for. It is actually a blank check for unlimited spending until December of 2022.

Our collective national debt is somewhere around \$28 trillion now, or about \$85,000 per person. Every American.

Now, in 2013 the lie of the year was named, "If you like your health plan, you can keep it." In the Biden campaign, it was, "Nobody making under \$400,000 would have their taxes raised, period." That is setting up to be the next lie of the year.

The effects we see of this legislation will be 5 percent of taxpayers earning between \$40,000 and \$50,000 and 59 percent of those earning between \$200,000 and \$500,000 would be affected greatly by increased taxes.

Let that sink in. The President's plan will raise taxes on people making as low as \$40,000, not the \$400,000 he promised.

We should be talking about hard caps on spending and getting our fiscal house in order instead of spending on the Green New Deal that is coming up.

PARTISAN SPENDING WILL HARM OUR COUNTRY

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the Democrats' now estimated \$4.3 trillion budget reconciliation bill that calls for the highest sustained Federal spending levels in American history.

Combined with the infrastructure bill, this results in a partisan \$5.5 trillion package that will further hurt our economy and, most importantly, the American people.

This legislation is filled with a spending spree of far-left policies before the government is funded for next year at a time when inflation is at a 13-year high. Everyday goods are more expensive for Americans, while the purchasing power of an hour of work has declined by 0.7 percent over the last year.

Families are paying more and making less, and trillions more in government spending would only exacerbate this economic crisis.

Madam Speaker, the American people should not have to bear the brunt of the Democrats' agenda. I firmly oppose the legislation that solely focuses on the left's priorities while furthering our national debt. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MATRIC GROUP

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Matric Group located in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

What originally started out as a hobby by two electrical engineers has now turned into a \$60-plus million company with three locations across western Pennsylvania and more than 300 employees.

The Matric Group is celebrating a major milestone this year, 50 years of electronic manufacturing.

The electronics field is developing at lightning speed, and Matric Group has continued to adapt to the ever-growing changes. It is this angle of their businesses which drives them to success.

As customers discover outdated or obsolete components, Matric Group is there to help respin or redesign to keep their current products relevant.

For the past 50 years, Matric Group has been a strong cornerstone in our community. The commitment and determination of President Turner and the entire workforce is admirable.

Congratulations to Rick Turner and the rest of the Matric Group team. May you find success for another 50 years.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1430

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, I write to provide you further notification that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 remains in effect.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. WALKER,
Sergeant at Arms.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the extension, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective October 2, 2021, of the "covered period" designated on January 4, 2021.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 30, 2021, at 1:58 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 5305.

Appointment: Social Security Advisory Board.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, I call up the bill (H.R. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short Title

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions, Technical Corrections, and Other Matters

Title II—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2021 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2021, and for which appro-

priations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division A of Public Law 116-260), except section 799D, and including title IV of division O of Public Law 116-260.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division B of Public Law 116-260), except the proviso in section 541 and sections 542 and 543.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021 (division C of Public Law 116-260).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division D of Public Law 116-260), except the last proviso under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science”, the last two provisos under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”, and the two provisos under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program”.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (division E of Public Law 116-260), except the matter under the heading “Presidential Transition Administrative Support” in title II, the matter under the heading “General Services Administration—Expenses, Presidential Transition” in title V, the proviso and the amount specified in such proviso under the heading “District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia” in title IV, and title IX.

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116-260), except section 538, and including sections 101 through 103 and section 105 of title I of division O of Public Law 116-260.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division G of Public Law 116-260).

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division H of Public Law 116-260), except sections 118 and 533.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (division I of Public Law 116-260), except sections 211 and 213, and including section 7 of Public Law 116-260.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division J of Public Law 116-260), except sections 514, 515, and 517.

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260), except title IX other than sections 9001 and 9002 and the matter preceding the first proviso and the first proviso under the heading “Consular and Border Security Programs”.

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division L of Public Law 116-260), except sections 420 and 421.

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2021 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2021 funds; or

(3) The initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2021.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for

the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) December 3, 2021.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2022 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2021, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2021 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be

apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, or as being for disaster relief pursuant to sections 4004(b)(6) and 4005(f) of such concurrent resolution, respectively.

(b) All references to sections 251(b)(2)(B), 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III), 251(b)(2)(C), 251(b)(2)(C)(ii), 251(b)(2)(E)(ii), 251(b)(2)(E)(i)(II), 251(b)(2)(F), and 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) shall be treated for each amount incorporated by reference in this Act in the Senate as references to sections 4004(b)(1), 4004(b)(1)(B)(i), 4004(b)(3), 4004(b)(3)(B), 4004(b)(4), 4004(b)(4)(B), 4004(b)(5), 4004(b)(5)(B), respectively, of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and in the House of Representatives as references to sections 4005(a), 4005(a)(2)(A), 4005(c), 4005(c)(2), 4005(d), 4005(d)(2), 4005(e), 4005(e)(2)(A), respectively, of such concurrent resolution.

(c) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act, and shall remain in effect through the date in section 106(3).

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act, may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2021, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 22, 2021, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: Provided, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2021, from

the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Farm Service Agency—Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate approved applications for direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are available to the Department of Agriculture for “Rural Business—Cooperative Service—Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program” for gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by section 379E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008s) not to exceed \$25,000,000.

SEC. 118. (a) In carrying out the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children for the first quarter of fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Agriculture shall increase the amount of a cash-value voucher to an amount recommended by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine and adjusted for inflation for women and children participants.

(b) Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Agriculture for “Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)” shall be apportioned at the rate for operations necessary to accommodate the increase described in subsection (a).

SEC. 119. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, amounts are provided to the Department of Defense for “Procurement—Other Procurement, Air Force” at a rate for operations of \$885,000,000, for the procurement of equipment for the Strategic Microelectronic Supply program, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out such procurements.

SEC. 120. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Procurement—Procurement, Defense-Wide” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for the procurement of Military Global Positioning System User Equipment Increment 1 Application Specific Integrated Circuits.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for the acquisition of real property by the United States Government.

SEC. 122. During the period covered by this Act, the limitation at section 2208(l)(3) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to advance billing for orders for relief efforts related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SEC. 123. (a) Funding provided in prior Acts making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 under the heading “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources” for carrying out section 4007 of Public Law 114-322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the construction, preconstruction, or study of the North-of-the-Delta Off Stream Storage (Sites Reservoir Project), the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Phase 2 Expansion Project, the B.F. Sisk Dam Raise and Reservoir Expansion Project, and the Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir.

(b) Funding provided in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 under the heading “De-

partment of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources” for carrying out section 4009(a) of Public Law 114-322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the North Pleasant Valley Desalter Facility, the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization Project, the Los Robles Desalter Project, and the Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program.

(c) Funding provided in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 under the heading “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources” for carrying out section 4009(c) of Public Law 114-322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the El Paso Aquifer Storage and Recovery Using Reclaimed Water Project, the Pure Water Soquel: Groundwater Replenishment and Seawater Intrusion Prevention Project, the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition Project, the Pure Water Ocean-side Project, the City of Santa Fe Reuse Pipeline Project, the Replenish Big Bear Project, the Central Coast Blue: Recycled Water Project, the Harvest Water Program, the East County Advanced Water Purification Program: Phase Two, the Ventura Water Pure Program, and the San Juan Watershed Project.

SEC. 124. (a) During the period covered by this Act, title I of Public Law 108-361 (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681), as amended by section 4007(k) of Public Law 114-322, shall be applied by substituting “2022” for “2021” each place it appears.

(b) During the period covered by this Act, section 9106(g)(2) of Public Law 111-11 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009) shall be applied by substituting “2022” for “2021”.

(c) During the period covered by this Act, section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)) shall be applied by substituting “2022” for “2021”.

(d) During the period covered by this Act, section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241) shall be applied by substituting “2022” for “2021”.

SEC. 125. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, section 506 of division D of Public Law 116-260 shall be applied by substituting “\$841,000,000” for “\$291,000,000”.

(b) Amounts provided by this Act for “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid disruption of continuing projects or activities funded in this appropriation.

(c) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 3 days after each use of the authority provided in subsection (b).

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—The White House—Salaries and Expenses” at a rate for operations of \$60,000,000.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “General Services Administration—Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents” at a rate for operations of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 128. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), for guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(g)), for commitments to guarantee loans

under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 697), and for commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 683(b)).

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia” at a rate for operations of \$249,754,000: Provided, That the second proviso under such heading in title IV of division E of Public Law 116–260 shall be applied by substituting “\$70,574,000” for “\$66,743,000”.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2021 (title IV of division E of Public Law 116–260) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2022 Local Budget Act of 2021 (D.C. Act 24–173), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 131. Section 330(e)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking “in that fiscal year” at the end of the paragraph.

SEC. 132. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount is provided to the Department of Homeland Security for “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—Operations and Support” for application processing, the reduction of backlogs within asylum, field, and service center offices, and support of the refugee program at a rate for operations of \$250,000,000: Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)): Provided further, That prior to the obligation of such resources, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan that identifies backlog reduction metrics and quarterly reports on the execution of such plan.

SEC. 133. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 134. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2021”.

(b) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2021, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2021.

SEC. 135. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—National Recreation and Preservation” for heritage partnership programs may be used to provide financial assistance to any national heritage area, national heritage corridor, cultural heritage corridor, national heritage partnership, national heritage route, national heritage canalway, and battlefields national historic district established as of September 1, 2021, notwithstanding any statutory sunset provision terminating the Secretary’s authority to provide assistance to any such area and notwithstanding any limitation on amounts authorized to be appropriated with respect to any such area: Provided, That the Commission sunset provision in section 804(j) of division B of H.R. 5666 (Appendix D), as amended, as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106–554, shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2021”: Provided further, That the au-

thority in section 295D of Public Law 109–338, as amended, shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 136. Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2)(B) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Codes, during the period covered by this Act amounts made available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2022 pursuant to subsection (a) of such section of such title shall be allocated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, only for the following agencies and accounts, for the purposes specified, and in the amounts specified multiplied by the percentage of fiscal year 2022 covered by this Act:

(1) “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Land Acquisition”, \$7,500,000, for Acquisition Management;

(2) “Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition”, \$17,000,000, for Land Acquisition Management;

(3) “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance”, \$14,500,000, for Acquisition Management;

(4) “Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations”, \$19,000,000, for Management Services, Appraisal and Valuation Service Offices—Federal Lands;

(5) “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—State and Private Forestry”, \$6,400,000, for Administrative Funds; and

(6) “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Land Acquisition”, \$12,000,000, for Acquisition Management.

SEC. 137. (a) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Services” at a rate for operations of \$22,080,000, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

(b) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Facilities” at a rate for operations of \$2,261,000, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

SEC. 138. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Environmental Health”, there is appropriated \$1,500,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the Vessel Sanitation Program.

SEC. 139. (a) Funds made available in Public Law 114–113 to the accounts of the National Institutes of Health that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2016 and were obligated for multi-year research grants shall be available through fiscal year 2022 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal year 2016 if the Director of the National Institutes of Health determines the project suffered an interruption of activities attributable to COVID–19.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2021, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2021.

SEC. 140. In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Health and Human Services—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Mental Health” at a rate for operations of \$77,621,000 for an additional amount for car-

rying out section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c), and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to operate and maintain the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program.

SEC. 141. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by this Act, for “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, there is appropriated \$2,500,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to carry out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Provided, That not later than November 1, 2021, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detailing steps taken and planned to be taken by the Department to phase out the use of emergency intake sites and a detailed plan for ending the use of emergency intake sites, including a timeline of major milestones and projections for delivered online bed capacity by facility type: Provided further, That such report shall include an aligned spend plan for estimated fiscal year 2022 obligations by major category: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit monthly reports during fiscal year 2022 to the Committees on Appropriations on all obligations and expenditures incurred by the Department for carrying out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 142. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and up to the rate for operations necessary for activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

SEC. 143. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter through fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on (1) the total number of children that the Office of Refugee Resettlement has released to sponsors living in the United States, disaggregated by State, and (2) the number of children that the Office of Refugee Resettlement has released to sponsors living in the United States for whom the Office of Refugee Resettlement has successfully conducted safety and welfare checks, and provided post-release services as appropriate, for the most recent quarter such data are available.

SEC. 144. Not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and disclose on a publicly available website, on all transfers made for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 or section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 during fiscal year 2021. This report shall include: (1) a list of the source of funds transferred by public law; (2) the program, project, or activity funds were transferred from and the corresponding amount that was transferred; (3) date of transfer; (4) the number of children referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by month for fiscal year 2021; and (5) the age distribution of the

children referred to ORR by month for fiscal year 2021: Provided, That the report shall be updated every 30 days throughout fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 145. During the period covered by this Act, for services furnished under the Community Services Block Grant Act (“CSBG Act”) with funds made available by this Act, by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), or by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136), States may apply the last sentence of section 673(2) of the CSBG Act by substituting “200 percent” for “125 percent”.

SEC. 146. For purposes of annual leave accumulated in fiscal year 2021, the authority provided in section 2106 of division C of Public Law 116-159 shall apply to such leave by substituting “2021” for “2020” in subsections (a) and (d).

SEC. 147. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3), in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2021, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 148. Section 114(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2021”.

SEC. 149. Section 458(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087h(a)(4)) shall be applied through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by substituting “2022” for “2021”.

SEC. 150. Notwithstanding section 101, section 116 of division J of Public Law 116-260 shall be applied during the period covered by this Act by substituting “fifth fiscal year” for “fourth fiscal year”.

SEC. 151. During the period covered by this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may transfer up to \$193,500,000 of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for fiscal year 2021 under the heading “Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services” in title II of division F of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), or in section 8002 of title VIII of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) to the following accounts of the Department in the amounts specified:

(1) “Veterans Benefits Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration”, up to \$178,000,000;

(2) “Departmental Administration—Board of Veterans Appeals”, up to \$5,800,000; and

(3) “Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems”, up to \$9,700,000: Provided, That the transferred amounts shall be used, in addition to any other amounts available for such purposes, for personnel costs and other expenses to implement the interim final rule entitled “Presumptive Service Connection for Respiratory Conditions Due to Exposure to Particulate Matter”, published on August 5, 2021 (86 FR 42724), and any revisions to such rule.

SEC. 152. Amounts made available by section 101 to United States Government-funded entities for “Related Agency—United States Agency for Global Media—International Broadcasting Operations”, “Related Programs—The Asia Foundation”, “Related Programs—United States Institute of Peace”, and “Related Programs—National Endowment for Democracy” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to support the evacuation of Afghan journalists and other Afghan employees of such entities, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 153. Section 21009 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 154. Amounts made available by section 101 to the United States International Develop-

ment Finance Corporation for “Corporate Capital Account” and paid to the “Program Account” shall be available for the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254): Provided, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 155. Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “October 1, 2021”.

SEC. 156. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Payments to Air Carriers” at a rate for operations of \$247,700,000, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain Essential Air Service program operations.

SEC. 157. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the third paragraph under the heading “Public and Indian Housing—Native American Programs” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate demand for guaranteed notes and other obligations as authorized by title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

This division may be cited as the “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022”.

DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, \$10,000,000,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2023, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting in 2020 and 2021, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of droughts, wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, winter storms, freeze, including a polar vortex, smoke exposure, quality losses of crops, and excessive moisture occurring in calendar years 2020 and 2021 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That, with respect to smoke tainted wine grapes, the loss (including a quality loss) of such crop during the coverage period due to wildfire, as determined by the Secretary, is considered a qualified loss: Provided further, That losses due to drought shall only be eligible under this heading in this Act if any area within the county in which the loss occurs was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (Severe Drought) for eight consecutive weeks or a D3 (Extreme Drought) or higher level of drought intensity during the applicable calendar years: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall use \$750,000,000 to provide assistance to producers of livestock, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, for losses incurred during calendar year 2021 due to drought or wildfires: Provided further, That at the election of a processor eligible for a loan under section 156 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272) or a cooperative processor of dairy, the Secretary shall make payments for losses in 2021 to such processors (to be paid to producer members, as determined by such processors) in lieu of payments to producers and under the same

terms and conditions as payments made to processors pursuant to title I of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-20) under the heading “Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Programs—Processing, Research and Marketing—Office of the Secretary”, as last amended by section 791(c) of title VII of division B of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94): Provided further, That notwithstanding section 760.1503(j) of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations, in the event that a processor described in the preceding proviso does not elect to receive payments under such clause, the Secretary shall make direct payments to producers under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, not more than one percent of the funds provided herein may be used for administrative costs, including for streamlining the application process and easing the burden on county office employees, to carry out the matter under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That, except as otherwise provided under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall impose payment limitations consistent with section 760.1507 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act): Provided further, That, in the case of specialty crops or high value crops, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall impose payment limitations consistent with section 760.1507(a)(2) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2019): Provided further, That, with respect to the payment limitations described under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall apply separate payment limits for each of 2020 and 2021: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading in this Act and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) (minus any premiums or fees paid for such coverages) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading in this Act for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading in this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years and producers receiving payments under this heading in this Act shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2021, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations” for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program, \$275,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for “Scientific and Technical Research and Services” for necessary expenses to carry out investigations of building failures pursuant to the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7301), \$22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes and of wildfires in calendar years 2020 and 2021, \$92,834,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, as follows:

(1) \$4,709,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) \$3,425,000 for marine debris assessment and removal;

(3) \$4,700,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services;

(4) \$35,000,000 to improve: (A) hurricane intensity and track forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; and (B) precipitation and flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities;

(5) \$20,000,000 to improve wildfire research, prediction, detection, forecasting, monitoring, data management, and communication and engagement; and

(6) \$25,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113:

Provided, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisition and Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes and of wildfires in calendar years 2020 and 2021, \$52,205,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, as follows:

(1) \$2,205,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment; and

(2) \$50,000,000 for improvements to operational and research weather and climate supercomputing and dissemination infrastructure, observing assets, and satellites, along with associated ground systems, used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; precipitation and flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire research, prediction, detection, forecasting, and monitoring:

Provided, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of hurricanes in calendar years 2020 and 2021.

SCIENCE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for repair at National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities damaged by Hurricanes Zeta and Ida, \$321,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That up to 15 percent of such amount may be transferred to “Exploration” for necessary expenses related to flight hardware, tooling, production and schedule delays caused by Hurricane Ida: Provided further, That except as provided in the preceding proviso, the amounts appropriated under this heading in this Act shall not be available for transfer under any transfer authority provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in an appropriation Act for fiscal year 2022.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction” for necessary expenses related to the National Science Foundation Regional Class Research Vessel construction impacted by Hurricane Ida, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes, wildfires, other extreme weather, and earthquakes that occurred during calendar years 2020 and 2021, \$40,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2021 and 2022, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referenced by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That, for the purposes of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, \$565,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires, and hurricanes occurring in calendar years 2020 and 2021.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$330,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Winter Storm Uri occurring in calendar year 2021.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided by this title shall

only be for the purposes specified, and shall not be subject to any transfer authority provided by law.

TITLE IV

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading in this Act shall be for high-priority studies of projects in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading in this Act, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects that have signed Chief’s Reports as of the date of enactment of this Act or that are studied using funds provided under the heading “Investigations” if the Secretary determines such projects to be technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable: Provided, That of such amount, \$1,500,000,000 shall be available for such projects in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to the construction of projects, including initial construction or periodic nourishment, completed using funding under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funding provided under this heading in this Act shall be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That for any projects using funding provided under this heading in this Act, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That up to \$65,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: Provided further, That any projects using funding appropriated under this heading in this Act shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the

United States or its contractors: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects, and to construct, and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, \$868,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, \$500,000,000 shall be available to construct flood and storm damage reduction projects that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to the construction of projects, including initial construction or periodic nourishment, completed using funding under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that ongoing construction projects are constructed using funding provided under this heading in this Act, such construction shall be at full Federal expense: Provided further, That for any projects using funding provided under this heading in this Act, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99-662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That any projects using funding appropriated under this heading in this Act shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, \$887,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Pro-

vided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for “Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies”, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses to prepare for flood, hurricane and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters, as authorized by law, \$826,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funding utilized for authorized shore protection projects shall restore such projects to the full project profile at full Federal expense: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Expenses” for necessary expenses to administer and oversee the obligation and expenditure of amounts provided in this Act for the Corps of Engineers, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, \$10,000,000 to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities for wildfires.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, \$210,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$200,000,000 shall be available for activities to address drought, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading in this Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For an additional amount for “Strategic Petroleum Reserve”, \$43,300,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to damages caused by natural disasters.

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Disaster Loans Program Account” for the cost of direct loans

authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$1,189,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That up to \$620,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with “Salaries and Expenses” for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Assistance”, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for emergency management performance grants under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701), section 762 of title 6, United States Code, and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1601. (a) Repayments of the remaining balances of all loans, as of September 30, 2021, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5184) are hereby cancelled.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Homeland Security for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”, such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account for carrying out subsection (a).

(c) Each amount repurposed or transferred by this section that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b), or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 4004(b)(6) and section 4005(f), respectively, of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Management of Lands and Resources”, \$1,192,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$58,227,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$229,472,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research”, \$26,284,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar

year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement”, \$223,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020 and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and natural disasters.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$452,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to wildfires: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, \$55,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, \$45,000,000, shall be for burned area recovery.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Forest Service Operations”, \$105,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry”, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System”, \$710,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, \$535,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters, including no less than \$175,000,000 for high priority post-wildfire restoration for watershed protection, critical habitat, and burned area recovery: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, \$175,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels mitigation.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance”, \$470,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1701. (a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of

this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee's basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee's pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. Any services during 2021 that generate payments payable in 2022 shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.

(2) The premium pay waiver under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall apply to individuals serving as wildland firefighters and as fire management response officials, including regional fire directors, deputy regional fire directors, agency officials who directly oversee fire operations, and fire management officers, and individuals serving on incident management teams (IMTs), at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), at Geographic Area Coordinating Centers (GACCs), and at Operations centers.

(3) The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide a report to Congress detailing the number of positions, including by occupation, grade, and the aggregate pay by type of pay for each individual who receives pay authorized under subsection (a)(1).

(b) Any overtime pay for services described in subsection (a) that is payable under an authority outside of title 5, United States Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the amount of overtime pay payable in 2021.

(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee's aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during 2021.

(d)(1) Pay that is disregarded under subsection (a) or (b) shall not cause the aggregate of the employee's basic pay and premium pay for the applicable calendar year to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for a position at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect at the end of such calendar year.

(2) For purposes of applying this subsection to an employee who would otherwise be subject to the premium pay limits established under section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, “premium pay” means the premium pay paid under the provisions of law cited in section 5547(a).

(3) For purposes of applying this subsection to an employee under a premium pay limit established under an authority other than section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, the agency responsible for administering such limit shall determine what payments are considered premium pay.

(4) For the purpose of applying this subsection, “basic pay” includes any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, any applicable special rate supplement under section 5305 of such title, or any equivalent payment under a similar provision of law.

(e) This section shall take effect as if enacted on January 1, 2021.

(f) If application of this section results in the payment of additional premium pay to a covered employee of a type that is normally creditable as basic pay for retirement or any other purpose, that additional pay shall not—

(1) be considered to be basic pay of the covered employee for any purpose; or

(2) be used in computing a lump-sum payment to the covered employee for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 or section 5552 of title 5, United States Code, or other similar provision of law.

(g) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the

House of Representatives and the Senate, the Senate Committee on Agriculture Nutrition and Forestry, the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform, a framework to modernize the wildland firefighting workforce beginning in fiscal year 2022.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for “Facilities and Equipment”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Ida.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, \$2,600,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, \$5,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation, in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2020 or 2021 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall allocate, using the best available data, an amount equal to the total estimate for unmet needs for qualifying disasters under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That any final allocation for the total estimate for unmet need made available under the preceding proviso shall include an additional amount of 15 percent of such estimate for additional mitigation: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, no less than \$1,610,000,000 shall be allocated for major declared disasters that occurred in 2020 within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of amounts made available under this heading in this Act for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, grantees may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of drawing funds for any activity other than general administration, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of

funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall act in accordance with section 1210 of Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, including grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursable by, or for which funds are made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading in this Act shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs related to a major disaster under this heading in this Act and for the same purposes in prior and future Acts and such amounts shall be available for any eligible administrative costs without regard to a particular disaster: Provided further, That in administering the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, non-discrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading in this Act that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408(c)(4), or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary or a State may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading in this Act if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal

Register or on the website of the Department any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to approve the use of amounts made available under this heading in this Act or a prior or future Act for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to unmet recovery needs in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster in this Act or in a prior or future Act to be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from other major disasters assisted under this Act or a prior or future Act when such areas overlap and when the use of the funds will address unmet recovery needs of both disasters: Provided further, That, until the Secretary publishes a Federal Register Notice establishing the requirements for the previous proviso, grantees that received grants under the same heading for 2017, 2018 or 2019 disasters may submit for approval revised plans for the use of funds related to those major disasters to expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by disasters in 2020 or 2021: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, up to \$7,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes, and sub-recipients that receive allocations for disaster recovery pursuant to the authority under this heading in this Act and allocations for disaster recovery in any prior or future Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, up to \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts made available under the heading “Community Development Fund” in this Act or any prior or future Act that makes amounts available for purposes related to major disasters under such heading.

TITLE IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 1901. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 1902. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 1903. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 1904. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the “Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”.

DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for investigative activities associated with Afghan resettlement operations.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For an additional amount for “Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid”, \$2,200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for support of Operation Allies Welcome by the Department of Defense.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2201. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a written report to the congressional defense committees describing the execution of funds provided in this title, including the amounts obligated and expended, in total and since the previous report; the nature of the costs incurred or services provided by such funds; and any reimbursements or funds transferred by another Federal agency to the Department of Defense which relates to the purpose of the funds provided by this title.

SEC. 2202. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided by this title shall only be for the purposes specified, and shall not be subject to any transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 2203. The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to transport and care for Afghans, including but not limited to, the humane treatment and living conditions of Afghans at any Department of Defense facility; the use of funds by the Department of Defense to support such persons, including the monitoring of potential waste, fraud, or abuse of such funds; and any related issues that the Inspector General may direct: Provided, That the Inspector General shall provide to the congressional defense committees periodic updates on such oversight efforts and a written report to such committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2204. Title IX of division C of Public Law 116–260 is amended under the heading “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” by inserting the following before the penultimate proviso: “Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available under this heading for costs associated with the termination of contracts previously funded with amounts provided under this heading in prior Acts, and to pay valid invoices in satisfaction of liabilities under such contracts for which the applicable prior appropriation cannot be identified.”.

SEC. 2205. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Service Secretaries and the Commander of United States Central Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the disposition of United States property, equipment, and supplies, including property, equipment, and supplies provided to the Afghanistan National Security Forces, which were destroyed, taken out of Afghanistan, or remain in Afghanistan in connection with the United States military withdrawal: Provided, That such report shall include information on the future plans of the Department of Defense regarding any such items.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support”, \$21,500,000, for support of Operation Allies Welcome, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for medical support, screening, and other related public health activities related to Afghan arrivals and refugees.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$1,680,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for support of Operation Allies Welcome for carrying out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and citizens or nationals of Afghanistan for whom such refugee and entrant assistance activities are authorized: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified nonprofit organizations to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wrap-around services during temporary housing and after resettlement, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: Provided further, That the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, \$7,773,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for support of Operation Allies Welcome for necessary administrative expenses to carry out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2301. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly submit a strategy on Afghan evacuee resettlement to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership describing agency roles and responsibilities, vetting, immigration status of each Afghan, and anticipated costs associated with implementing such strategy.

(b) DEFINITION OF AFGHAN EVACUEE.—In this section, the term “Afghan evacuee” means a person whose evacuation from Afghanistan to the United States, or a location overseas controlled by the United States, was facilitated by the United States as part of Operation Allies Refuge.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, \$276,900,000, to remain available until expended, for support for Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, and to reimburse the account under this heading in prior acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for obligations previously incurred.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and the region impacted by the situation in Afghanistan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$415,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Afghanistan.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND
MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, \$1,076,100,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(2)), of which \$976,100,000 is for support for Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, and \$100,000,000 is to respond to other unexpected and urgent humanitarian emergencies.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2401. During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, notwithstanding any applicable restrictions on the ability of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to enter into personal services contracts, including section 704 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (division E of Public Law 116-260) as continued by section 101 of division A of this Act (and any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act), the authorities of section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(c)), section 636(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(a)(3)), and section 5(a)(6) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2605(a)(6)) may be exercised, without regard to the geographic limitations referenced therein, particularly to enter into, extend, and maintain contracts with individuals who have served as locally employed staff of the United States mission in Afghanistan.

SEC. 2402. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, by program, project, and activity, for which the obligation of funds is anticipated: Provided, That such report shall be updated (including any changes in proposed uses from the initial plan) and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 45 days until September 30, 2023.

SEC. 2403. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the status of the Priority 2 (P-2) designation granting United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) access for certain at risk Afghan nationals and their eligible family members that was announced by the Department of State on August 2, 2021: Provided, That such report shall include the approximate number of Afghan nationals and their eligible family members who have been referred to the program, the number of Afghan nationals who have contacted a Re-

settlement Support Center to begin processing of their P-2 referral, the estimated time for processing such applications, an assessment of the obstacles facing P-2 eligible individuals seeking to leave Afghanistan, and a plan for augmenting personnel needed for refugee processing or humanitarian parole: Provided further, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

SEC. 2404. None of the funds appropriated in this title and made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for direct assistance to the Taliban.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 2501. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—Immigration Examinations Fee Account”, \$193,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses in support of Operation Allies Welcome, to be deposited and used as provided in section 286(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(n)): Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)): Provided further, That amounts provided in this section shall only be for the purposes specified, and notwithstanding any other provision of law are not available for non-expenditure transfer or reprogramming: Provided further, That within 15 days of the date of enactment of this Act, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan for the funds provided under this paragraph, and every 30 days thereafter shall provide updated execution data to such Committees for such funds: Provided further, That the reporting requirement in the previous proviso shall end on September 30, 2026.

SEC. 2502. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a citizen or national of Afghanistan (or a person with no nationality who last habitually resided in Afghanistan) shall be eligible for the benefits described in subsections (b) and (c) if—

(1) such individual completed security and law enforcement background checks to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and was subsequently—

(A) paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022; or

(B) paroled into the United States after September 30, 2022, and—

(i) is the spouse or child (as such term is defined under section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)) of an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) is the parent or legal guardian of an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is determined to be an unaccompanied child under 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2); and

(2) such individual's parole has not been terminated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) BENEFITS.—An individual described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for—

(1) resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) until March 31, 2023, or the term of parole granted under subsection (a), whichever is later;

(2) services described under section 412(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)), subject to subparagraph (B) of such section, if such individual is an unaccompanied alien child as defined under 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2); and

(3) a driver's license or identification card under section 202 of the REAL ID Act of 2005

(division B of Public Law 109–13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note), notwithstanding subsection (c)(2)(B) of such Act.

(c) **EXPEDITIOUS ADJUDICATION OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.**—With respect to an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) filed by an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) conduct the initial interview on the asylum application not later than 45 days after the date on which the application is filed; and

(2) in the absence of exceptional circumstances, issue a final administrative adjudication on the asylum application within 150 days after the date the application is filed.

(d) **CLARIFICATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this act shall be interpreted to—

(1) preclude an individual described in subsection (a), from applying for or receiving any immigration benefits to which such individual is otherwise eligible; or

(2) entitle a person described in subsection (a) to lawful permanent resident status.

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to Congress detailing the number of individuals described in subsection (a); the number of individuals receiving benefits in subsection (b), including their eligibility for benefits as refugees notwithstanding this Act; and any other information deemed relevant by the Secretary.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 2503. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter through September 30, 2023, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the head of any other applicable Federal agency, shall submit to Congress a report that includes the elements described in subsection (b).

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A summary of the status of Afghan evacuees, including—

(A) the number of the Afghan evacuees present in the United States, located at overseas bases of the United States Armed Forces, or located in third countries who are not located at such a base including—

(i) the number who are U.S. lawful permanent residents;

(ii) the number who are Special Immigrant Visa holders;

(iii) the number who are Special Immigrant Visa applicants;

(iv) the number who are in possession of a valid nonimmigrant visa to enter the United States;

(v) the number who are employees of a U.S. Government agency;

(vi) the number who are employees of a U.S. funded partner organization, media, or nonprofit;

(vii) the number of Priority 1 refugee referrals;

(viii) the number of Priority 2 refugee referrals;

(ix) the number who have been relocated from the United States to a third country, and the country to which they were relocated; and

(x) the number who do not fall into any of the above categories;

(B) the number of Afghan evacuees at overseas bases or other official staging areas who have been flagged as potential security concerns or risks or included on the United States no-fly list and who were therefore denied clearance to enter the United States; and

(C) the number of the Afghan evacuees who have been paroled into the United States—

(i) the number whose parole was terminated; and

(ii) the number whose parole has been extended.

(2) The number of Afghan evacuees who have been interviewed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in connection with an application or petition for immigration benefits, including—

(A) the number of such interviews conducted since the United States withdrawal;

(B) the rate at which individuals were granted or refused the benefits that formed the basis for such interviews;

(C) the number of individuals who did not appear at a scheduled interview; and

(D) a description of the procedures for screening for and detecting child marriage, human trafficking, gender-based violence, and marriages entered into or relationships as fiancée or fiancé claimed for the sole purpose of securing evacuation.

(3) For each Federal department and agency involved in Operation Allies Welcome—

(A) as of the date of the report, the costs incurred; and

(B) an identification of the source of appropriated or other funds used to fund the effort.

(c) **DEFINITION OF AFGHAN EVACUEE.**—In this section, the term “Afghan evacuee” means a person whose evacuation from Afghanistan to the United States, or a location overseas controlled by the United States, was facilitated by the United States as part of Operation Allies Refuge.

SEC. 2504. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 2505. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 2506. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 2507. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the “Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”.

DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS FOR NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.

Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “December 3, 2021”.

SEC. 3102. EXTENDING CERTAIN WAIVER AUTHORITIES.

(a) **NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM REQUIREMENT WAIVERS ADDRESSING COVID-19.**—Section 2202(e) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–127; 42 U.S.C. 1760 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “June 30, 2022: Provided, That such waivers shall only apply to school year 2021–2022”.

(b) **FUNDING.**—There are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 3103. EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “December 31, 2021”.

SEC. 3104. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ORDER FOR FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Effective as if included in the enactment of the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of

the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act (Public Law 116–114), section 2 of such Act (as amended by Public Law 117–12) is amended by striking “October 22, 2021” and inserting “January 28, 2022”.

SEC. 3105. EXTENDING THE INCREASED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE FOR TERRITORIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1905(ff) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “December 3, 2021”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “December 3, 2021”.

(b) **GAO REVIEW.**—Not later than November 15, 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the determination of the allotment for Puerto Rico for fiscal year 2022 under section 1108(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(g)), and include in the review the legal opinion of the Comptroller General on the most plausible plain reading of how such fiscal year 2022 allotment level should be calculated.

SEC. 3106. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$165,000,000” and inserting “\$69,000,000”.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 3201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Ms. DeLauro. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Ms. DeLauro moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5305.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLauro) and the gentleman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DeLauro. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 5305.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act. By extending government funding through December 3, this bill provides tens of billions of dollars to support working families who live paycheck to paycheck.

It ensures that vital education, health, housing, and public safety programs continue to serve those who rely on them. And at a time of economic devastation in many parts of our country, we need a government that looks out for the middle class, for working families, for small businesses, and the vulnerable who work hard.

The funding in this bill will grow opportunity and lift up hardworking American families. It will support our early childhood education programs, our schools, and our high-quality job training. It will continue to help the hungry put food on the table and keep food safety inspectors on the job.

It will safeguard our consumers from product safety hazards and protect our environment from polluters, and it will ensure the most vulnerable remain healthy and housed with access to life-saving resources and support services that they need.

As I have made clear, this bill is not a permanent solution. I look forward to soon beginning negotiations with my counterparts across the aisle and across the Capitol to complete full-year government funding bills that reverse decades of disinvestment.

In addition to the temporary funding extension, this bill responds to recent emergencies such as hurricanes, storms, wildfires, extreme heat, and severe drought. Thousands of Americans across the United States are still suffering from the impact of these many recent disasters. That is why this bill provides \$28.6 billion in desperately needed Federal aid to all corners of our Nation, including \$7.5 billion for Hurricane Ida so that struggling families, small businesses, and hard-hit communities can get back on their feet and rebuild their lives and their livelihoods.

Further, in addition to responding to these recent natural disasters, this bill addresses the humanitarian needs resulting from the end of 20 years of war in Afghanistan.

Today, we are providing \$6.3 billion for urgent humanitarian assistance in the region, including assistance for vulnerable populations, including women, girls, and minorities. And it honors our commitments to our Afghan allies and their families who are now in the United States.

This bill supports temporary housing, security screenings, and long-term resettlement of these Afghan evacuees, and it paves the way to ensure that

people who risk their lives for us can make a new life here where they will contribute richly to the fabric of our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of this bill. The moral test of government is defined by how we treat those who need our help. Investing in our citizens and delivering relief where it is needed lays the groundwork to build back better from the devastation of the pandemic.

The American people are worth the investment. The American people are capable of building a future that is stronger and more prosperous as long as they have the tools they need to do it. This bill helps ensure that they have those tools.

Madam Speaker, I especially thank the hardworking staff on both sides of the aisle of the Committee on Appropriations for their work on this bill, including majority staff director, Robin Juliano; deputy, Matt Washington; the front office staff, and the clerks of the 12 subcommittees; and the communications team.

I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for her partnership and the work of the minority staff, including staff director, Anne Marie Chotvacs, and deputy, Johnnie Kaberle.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. This has been a bipartisan and a bicameral agreement in an effort of which we are proud.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise to speak about H.R. 5305, a bill that will prevent the Federal Government from shutting down and provide a helping hand to Americans who have faced loss and devastation due to storms, wildfires, and other natural disasters.

I should note that I opposed a similar package last week when it came to the floor. Since that time, the Senate has removed the debt ceiling from the bill.

Madam Speaker, let me reinforce an important point for those listening to us debate this bill. We did not have to be in this place just hours before shutdown. Republicans made it clear in August that tying a debt ceiling vote to the continuing resolution was not something we could support.

Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the party that controls the House, the Senate, and the White House decided to do exactly what we asked them not to do. I hope we can soon move forward with the stopgap measure so that the critical function of government can continue and the Committee on Appropriations can finish the fiscal year 2022 bills. If we don't pass a CR today, we will be faced with an unnecessary and costly government shutdown, which would impact military readiness, border security, and so many important programs Americans rely on.

Before I close, I must admit that I am disappointed that an issue I raised

repeatedly on the floor of the House last week is not yet resolved.

I firmly believe that we cannot wait any longer to replenish Israel's Iron Dome missile defense system that was so successful this past spring when Israel was under attack. The Iron Dome bill that passed the House last week had overwhelming support of 420 votes. The best solution would have been for the Senate to add back the Iron Dome funding to this CR. Since that did not happen, I hope my colleagues in the Senate will continue to work to get the Iron Dome bill passed as a standalone legislation as quickly as possible.

Israel deserves our strong support. It is essential that the terrorists who wish to do them harm know that the United States stands by our allies and friends. I also have concerns about some of the provisions related to Afghanistan. I hope the issues raised by Senator COTTON during consideration this morning can be addressed.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I really am pleased that we are here this afternoon to take up the continuing resolution bill.

I would just make one point. It is a bill where the debt limit is not attached. My colleague on the other side of the aisle brought up the issue of the debt limit. It is very hard for me really to understand the reluctance of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, both in the House and in the Senate, for their willingness to raise the debt limit. The debt limit is a shared responsibility of both parties. In the past, Democrats have voted to increase the debt limit under Republican Presidents, because it certainly should be well-known here—maybe the general public doesn't understand it—but I do it because when they incur bills and the bill comes in the mail, they don't have the luxury of saying, I am opposed to paying my bills, and I will not do it.

Ordinary people in this country understand that when you incur debt that you have to pay for it. You don't have the luxury of saying no. Maybe our colleagues in both the House and the Senate believe that this is a luxury that they can just say no. But throwing the United States into default and destroying the full faith and credit of the United States is not governing. It is not a shared responsibility or shared principle of values and who we are.

As it turns out, just because the prior administration was in the hands of my Republican colleagues, 97 percent of that debt was incurred under the prior administration, Republican administration. So this is not about paying for—as some of my colleagues would like to say—spending going forward. It is not the case. It really is not the case. It is about paying for what we have already incurred.

And in a bipartisan way, I might add, we did incur debt. We passed what was necessary, in a bipartisan way, to address the issues of the greatest economic and healthcare crisis that this Nation has experienced in a generation with the pandemic.

And we came forward with CARES packages, with a rescue package, and we said it is a necessity. We have to make sure that we have an airline industry. We have to make sure that restaurants can stay open. We have to make sure that we have childcare facilities. We have to make sure that our hospitals can cope with what is coming in the door. We have to move to testing, and we have to look at how we are able to get people in this country vaccinated. And we came together to incur that kind of a debt. Now it is time for us to recognize that we need to raise that debt ceiling in order to do that.

I just might add—and I will speak personally about this—when the prior administration instituted the tax cut, \$2 trillion in a tax cut that went to the richest one-tenth of 1 percent of the people in this Nation, I was opposed to that. I couldn't support it. I spoke out against it here on the floor of the House, in my own community.

But yet, when President Trump called for an increase in the debt limit, I said yes, because I believed it was my duty. It was my responsibility to make sure that the full faith and credit of the United States was addressed. So I still do not understand the reluctance, except maybe for political reasons, but nevertheless, we are here today.

Madam Speaker, I would also make a comment on the Iron Dome, and as we pointed out last week, as I did, that we needed to, in fact, always really be there for our ally in the Middle East, our trusted ally in Israel, and we moved forward with a freestanding bill and a suspension, which we passed. And it is my understanding that the Senate is going to move in the same direction.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her extraordinary service and leadership as the chair of the Appropriations Committee. I commend her and I commend the ranking member for their leadership in bringing this bipartisan legislation to the floor. It was formulated in a bipartisan way. It was voted for in the Senate with a large bipartisan vote just earlier today, and now we will be able to pass this legislation, enroll it in a ceremony, and send it to the President of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I thank not only the chair but the chairs of the subcommit-

tees. We call them the cardinals. They have all worked so hard to get us to this place, which will make such a difference.

Actually, Madam Speaker, it helps us honor what the Constitution is about. The Preamble said to “establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

So establishing justice, justice in many broad senses of the word: helping hungry families, ensuring people have access to justice and the courts, advancing fairness in health and in the workplace.

Ensure domestic tranquility: funding Interior, keeping the commerce and economy of America running smoothly.

Providing for the common defense: paying our troops and diplomats and keeping our homeland safe.

Promoting the general welfare: educating our children, keeping workers paid, fighting the climate crisis, protecting the environment, providing relief for families suffering from natural disasters.

Securing the blessings of liberty: including by helping resettle Afghan refugees.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair for the important language she crafted in a bipartisan way in this legislation.

What is important about it right now is that it meets the needs of people who are affected by Hurricane Ida across our country. That is why it is hard to believe, from time to time, that our colleagues cannot support something that helps the immediate needs of their constituents at home.

When disaster strikes, it is clear in our country that we are there for them. There is a social compact. Disaster strikes. We are there. And this, in record time, has come out since Hurricane Ida. And so many people affected—both in elective office and people affected by elective office who have to deliver the services—have said this is the fastest we have ever received relief.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair and the ranking member for their tremendous leadership in honoring the vision of our Founders and meeting the needs of the American people; honor our commitment to the Afghan evacuees who have come here, and in so many other ways; and, of course, addressing the disaster assistance, Hurricane Ida and other disaster assistance that is needed.

Again, it provides secure government funding through December 3, providing an appropriate amount of time for Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, to address appropriations priorities in the regular order process for fiscal year 2022.

Democrats are for the people, and we will fight to protect their health, the national security, and their well-being. This legislation does just that, especially in time of natural disaster, which is especially important.

Madam Speaker, I once again commend the leadership on this, and I urge a “yes” vote.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise in solidarity with the American people who want our government to work by passage of this continuing resolution.

When I talk to hardworking families, seniors, and veterans that I represent, not once did I hear a single person say they want their parks shut down, their Social Security offices closed and employees furloughed, or their VA benefits and healthcare services delayed.

So not to allow the government to function would be outrageous. The continuing resolution we have before us today will ensure the Federal Government remains operational, that people are taken care of, and we must deliver the emergency relief to communities which have been devastated by recent natural disasters, as the Speaker referenced.

As the chair of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, it is important to highlight that this continuing resolution will ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Energy have the resources necessary to continue their vital work to families and communities across our Nation, including those that are running short of water and where fires are raging.

As we continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, we implore our colleagues to work in the best interest of the people we represent, not throw up roadblocks that harm our Nation that is crawling its way out of a pandemic.

The American people deserve the best we have to offer. Let's pass this continuing resolution and continue our work to build back better for all of America.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5305. Keeping our government funded and functioning is a basic responsibility of the Congress. This is must-pass legislation.

Passage will give time to finalize the fiscal year 2022 funding bills without a government shutdown, and we should get that done as soon as possible. As chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I want to highlight several items in our jurisdiction.

First, the bill includes \$10 billion for agricultural disaster assistance programs to cover events in 2020 and 2021.

It includes \$275 million for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program to help communities address damages caused by natural disasters that impair the watersheds.

Moreover, it ensures USDA can continue to help expand economic opportunity, create jobs in rural areas, and fully meet the demand for farm ownership loans. And it provides the authority and funding to allow the Food and Nutrition Service to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package, increasing nutrition security at a time when food insecurity is rampant across our country.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the committee staffs on both the Appropriations and the Agriculture Committees. I want to thank Chair DELAURO, the ranking member, and the committee members for their dedicated work on the many difficult issues addressed in this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and keep the government open so that the programs meant to help America grow economically and recover from natural disasters can continue to help people all across this country.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair DELAURO for her tremendous leadership, as well as our Speaker, for ensuring that our government stays open and responds to key emergencies here at home and abroad.

It is really a shame that we have to vote on this measure here today a second time with the end of the fiscal year looming because of the refusal of Senate Republicans to protect the full faith and credit of the Federal Treasury.

Nonetheless, we must get this bill done and to the President's desk today. This bill contains crucial funding for my State in the West, our Western communities that have been so badly impacted by wildfires. In California, we are on the front lines of this climate emergency.

This bill includes \$28.6 billion to directly address the rising cost of climate change. Californians have lost homes, crops, livelihoods, and even lives because of the climate crisis. We need to get them this urgent help right away.

As chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, I am really pleased that this legislation also includes over \$6.3 billion to continue support for Afghan evacuees, refugees, and the growing humanitarian needs of the Afghan people.

At least 18.4 million people in Afghanistan require humanitarian assistance due to the conflict, severe

drought, and the COVID pandemic. President Biden was right to end our war in Afghanistan. Now we have a moral responsibility to provide safe harbor for vulnerable Afghans who fear for their lives, but to also provide humanitarian assistance to those suffering inside Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, here we go again. Just last week we were here urging our Republican colleagues to help us avert a government shutdown.

Now, wait for it. We are back because congressional Republicans refused to pass the government funding bill since it included a provision to ensure that America pays our bills for debt already incurred on their watch under the Trump administration.

The brinkmanship and the last-minute, hand-wringing, gut-wrenching angst that we are put through and that America is put through every single time when the Republicans just refuse to be fiscally responsible is jaw dropping.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this clean continuing resolution because, first and foremost, it will keep government open through early December. It extends funding for critical education, for health, for housing and public safety programs.

Secondly, the bill will provide millions of Americans with emergency assistance to help rebuild from recent hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, and blizzards.

Third, Afghan evacuees will receive urgent humanitarian assistance to help them settle here.

And, finally, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut, the chair of the Appropriations Committee, for her help with this, as well as Speaker PELOSI and Chairman CARTWRIGHT. The bill includes \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate the Surfside building collapse in my district.

Madam Speaker, we have years in front of us to determine just exactly how this building collapse occurred, and to adopt policies to make sure that it never happens anywhere in the country again.

Now, Republicans voted against all of this last week. We need to pass this CR today, but we also need to address the debt limit. You know, Republicans always talk as if the U.S. Government were a business, even though it is a specious and wildly inaccurate analogy.

Nevertheless, for argument's sake, I ask my Republican colleagues: If you

were running a business and decided not to pay your creditors, would you think that is a smart business move? How long do you think your business would remain in business? Not very long.

But at the end of the day, the government is, of course, not a business. We are the globe's leading economic power, and the dollar is the world's reserve currency. In many cases, deficit spending by the U.S. Government can jump-start our economy, support the global economic system, and quickly create American jobs.

And Republicans seemed to strongly agree with all of this during every year of the Trump administration, when they passed record-high budgets and didn't pay for nearly any of it.

Well, I say to my friends, the bill has come due. Let's pass this continuing resolution today and keep the government open.

And tomorrow, let's stop this legislative vandalism and get responsible about making sure we pay our bills and raise the debt ceiling.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity.

I stand in support of this CR. This measure will provide \$28.6 billion in emergency funds for communities and Federal agencies affected by the recent hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters; including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover crop losses that occurred during the '20 and '21 storms. Of that amount, \$750 million will be provided to livestock producers.

Madam Speaker, \$5.68 billion is for the Army Corps of Engineers. Of that amount, \$3 billion would be used to accelerate flood and storm risk reduction projects, and \$2.08 billion would be used to repair disaster-related damages.

Madam Speaker, \$5 billion would be for the Housing and Urban Development Department's community development fund for major disasters that occurred during the '20 and '21 hurricane seasons; \$2.6 billion for Transportation Department reimbursements to States and territories to repair damage to roads and bridges caused by natural disasters; \$1.36 billion for the U.S. Forest Service to address damage caused by natural disasters; \$1.2 billion for the Small Business Administration's disaster loans programs; and \$565 million for the Navy to repair facilities damaged by the storms that occurred in 2020 and 2021.

The American people deserve the security of knowing that their government will continue to function. America deserves to know that the Representatives they send to Washington will rise above politics and partisanship and fight for the American people

and make sure that at its core that we will maintain the full faith and credit of our country, that we will pay our bills, and that we will fight for the security of our people abroad. We must make sure that everywhere else understands that America is open for business, will continue to be open for business, and we will remain the superpower that we are because we are responsible.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I said a moment ago that the bill before us delivers to the survivors of recent disasters.

One of things I am most proud of with this bill—and we did work on a bipartisan basis in this effort—is understanding that all parts of this Nation have suffered, whether it is a drought, whether it is a hurricane, or whether it is a wildfire, whatever it is, we have experienced these disasters all over our country. That was what was most important when we looked at how we wanted to address this, which is why we put in \$28.6 billion in disaster relief. All over this country we are experiencing difficulty, and so this bill addresses that.

If I take a look at where we are overall, agriculture has been mentioned. We have got \$10 billion to cover the losses from natural disasters that occurred in 2020 and 2021. We do \$275 million for emergency watershed protection programs to help the communities address the damages that were made to infrastructure caused by natural disasters, and that impaired watersheds.

When we talk about our Commerce-Justice-Science we look at—and my colleague from Florida talked about this—\$22 million for investigations into building collapses. We saw the horror of those scenes every day and every night in the sadness of families who were not able to say goodbye to loved ones who were caught in the rubble of that collapse. But the funding is there. It is the proper role for the Federal Government to help to reduce the risk of future similar building failures.

Again, with legal services as it applies to disaster relief; \$25 million to cover unanticipated Hurricane Ida-related costs.

In defense, we had damages to our defense industry, our Air Force facilities, in which case we have put in funding to address that effort.

Our colleague, Congresswoman KAPTUR, spoke about the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee; \$100 million to study potential projects in order to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes. Army Corps of Engineers, \$3 billion to accelerate construction of flood and storm damage reduction projects to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes. The Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi River tributaries, to look at flood and storm damage reduction

projects. It is vast. The central Utah project, \$10 million to address damages from wildfires.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Energy—Small Business Administration disaster loan programs; \$1.2 billion to support \$6.2 billion in low-interest loans to help businesses, nonprofit organizations. Homeowners, renters, helping them to recover from disasters that are beyond their control.

This is the proper role for the Federal Government to be engaged and involved in these efforts.

We have Federal highways; \$2.6 billion to reimburse States and territories for damage from natural disasters to roads and bridges in our National Highway System. Community Development Block Grant, which is a lifeline to our communities; \$5 billion, long-term disaster recovery relief. It is restoration of housing and infrastructure, economic revitalization, and mitigation measures.

As I said years ago in the aftermath of Katrina, a journalist wrote that government had a covenant, if you will, with our communities in the face of natural disaster. And when he wrote about Katrina, he said, when the levees broke, that covenant was broken.

We do not want to break that covenant again because of a natural disaster. We want to make sure that we can help to rebuild our communities and make sure that they have what they need in order to move forward.

Again, as I mentioned, this helps to deliver for the survivors of the needs of Afghan refugees and evacuees. This is, as I have often said, really about our moral responsibility and imperative to be with those who helped us with sacrificing their lives and the lives of their families.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, again, as I try to point out over and over again, besides natural disasters and besides Afghan evacuees, the critical services that have to do with healthcare, with education, and with nutrition are carried over in this bill. And this is for people who live paycheck to paycheck.

Today let us send this bill to the President's desk and keep government open and serving those in need.

Tomorrow let us continue the fight for funding bills that deliver for the people and truly build back better prioritizing working families who have been left behind by decades of disinvestment.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 254, nays 175, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 311]

YEAS—254

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Meng
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Mfume
Allred	Gimenez	Moore (UT)
Amodei	Golden	Moore (WI)
Auchincloss	Gomez	Morelle
Axne	Gonzales, Tony	Moulton
Barragán	Gonzalez (OH)	Mrvan
Bass	Gonzalez,	Murphy (FL)
Beatty	Vicente	Nadler
Bera	Gottheimer	Napolitano
Beyer	Graves (LA)	Neal
Bishop (GA)	Green, Al (TX)	Neguse
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Newhouse
Blunt Rochester	Harder (CA)	Newman
Bonamici	Hayes	Norcross
Bourdeaux	Herrera Beutler	O'Halleran
Bowman	Higgins (LA)	Obernolte
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (NY)	Ocasio-Cortez
F.	Himes	Omar
Brown	Horsford	Pallone
Brownley	Houlihan	Panetta
Bush	Hoyer	Pappas
Bustos	Huffman	Pascarell
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Payne
Carbajal	Jacobs (CA)	Pelosi
Cárdenas	Jayapal	Perlmutter
Carson	Jeffries	Peters
Carter (LA)	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Pingree
Case	Jones	Pocan
Casten	Kahele	Porter
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Pressley
Castro (TX)	Katko	Price (NC)
Chu	Keating	Quigley
Ciulline	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Reed
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Cleaver	Kilmer	Rodgers (WA)
Clyburn	Kim (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Cohen	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Cole	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Connolly	Kinziger	Ruiz
Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Correa	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Costa	Kuster	Ryan
Courtney	LaMalfa	Salazar
Craig	Lamb	Sánchez
Crist	Langevin	Sarbanes
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Scanlon
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Davids (KS)	Lawrence	Schiff
Davis, Danny K.	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Davis, Rodney	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Dean	Lee (NV)	Schrier
DeFazio	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Letlow	Scott, David
DeLauro	Levin (CA)	Sewell
DelBene	Levin (MI)	Sherman
Delgado	Lieu	Sherrill
Demings	Lofgren	Simpson
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Sires
Deutch	Luria	Slotkin
Diaz-Balart	Lynch	Smith (NJ)
Dingell	Malinowski	Smith (WA)
Doggett	Malliotakis	Soto
Doyle, Michael	Maloney,	Spanberger
F.	Carolyn B.	Speier
Escobar	Maloney, Sean	Stansbury
Eshoo	Manning	Stanton
Espallat	Matsui	Stevens
Evans	McBath	Strickland
Fitzpatrick	McCollum	Suozzi
Fletcher	McEachin	Swalwell
Foster	McGovern	Takano
Frankel, Lois	McHenry	Thompson (CA)
Galleo	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Garamendi	Meeks	Thompson (PA)
Garbarino	Meijer	Titus

Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton

Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velazquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman

NAYS—175

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott

NOT VOTING—3

Gibbs Gohmert Lesko

□ 1541

Messrs. GROTHMAN, BARR, and MEUSER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. TURNER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GIBBS. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend votes due to a previously scheduled health obligation. Had I been present, I would have voted “Nay” on rollcall No. 311.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong
(Timmons)
Babin
(Arrington)
Frankel, Lois
(Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson
(OH))
Grijalva (García
(IL))

Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
McCaul (Nehls)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Payne (Pallone)

Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale

Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford

Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schraeder
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozy
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tennet
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velazquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

FEDERAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES
IN COMPUTER SCIENCES WORK
ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3533) to establish occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

YEAS—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdreaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert

Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaez
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer

Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Casten

Escobar
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Massie
Roy
Waters

NOT VOTING—6

Garamendi	Gohmert	Lawrence
Garcia (CA)	Higgins (LA)	Lesko

□ 1558

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have noted “nay” on rollcall No. 311 and “yea” on rollcall No. 312.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Reschenthaler (Timmons)
Babin (Arrington)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ryan (Kildee) Sires (Pallone)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	McCaull (Nehls) Meng (Jeffries)	Stefanik (Smucker)
Gibbs (Smucker)	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Payne (Pallone)	

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2271. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Innovation Center, Rural Development, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's notice of funds availability — The American Rescue Plan Act Emergency Rural Health Care Grant Program [Docket No.: RHS-21-CF-0009] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-2272. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the 2020 annual report of the Farm Credit Administration, pursuant to Sec. 5.17(a)(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Public Law 92-181); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-2273. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Gordon D. Peters, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2274. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program: Smallpox Countermeasures Injury Table (RIN: 0906-AB22) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2275. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Specific Listing for 4F-MDMB-BINACA, a Currently Controlled Schedule I Substance [Docket No. DEA-819] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2276. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of cyclopentyl fentanyl, isobutyl fentanyl, para-chloroisobutyl fentanyl, para-methoxybutyl fentanyl, and valeryl fentanyl in Schedule I; Correction [Docket No.: DEA-565] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2277. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of para-methoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-509] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2278. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designation of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate (PMK glycidate), 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (PMK glycidic acid), and alpha-phenylacetamide (APAA) as List I Chemicals [Docket No.: DEA-542] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2279. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of 10 Specific Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-476] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2280. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Registration Requirements for Narcotic Treatment Programs With Mobile Components [Docket No.: DEA-459] (RIN: 1117-AB43) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2281. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Styrene-Maleic Anhydride Ethyl Amine Salt Copolymer; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0160; FRL-8960-01-OCSP] received September 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2282. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Maryland; Negative Declara-

tion for the Oil and Gas Industry [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0528; FRL-8974-02-R3] received September 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2283. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; TN; Removal of Vehicle I/M Program for the Middle Tennessee and Hamilton County Areas [EPA-R04-OAR-2019-0618 and EPA-R04-OAR-2019-0619; FRL-8839-02-R4] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2284. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Emissions Statement Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0574; FRL-8730-02-R3] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2285. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities; New York; Revision to Section 111(d) State Plan for MSW Landfills [EPA-R02-OAR-2020-0431, FRL-8851-02-Region 2] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2286. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Emamectin benzoate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0066; FRL-8671-01-OCSP] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2287. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19-2.F) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0359; FRL-7486-01-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2288. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (20-8.B) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0304; FRL-8146-02-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2289. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0627, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0777, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0359, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0228, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0494, and EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0530; FRL-8000-02-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2290. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Alabama: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and

Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R04-UST-2020-0611; FRL-8784-01-R4] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2291. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Tennessee: Final Approval of State Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R04-UST-2020-0614; FRL-8817-01-R4] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2292. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Emissions Statement Requirement for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0052; FRL-8876-02-R3] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2293. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2020-0394, 0395, 0396 and 0397; FRL-8887-01-OLEM] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2294. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Clean Air Act Requirements for Non-attainment New Source Review and Emission Statements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0166; FRL-8893-02-R6] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2295. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Prevention of Significant Deterioration

[EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0501, EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0502, EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0503; FRL-8919-02-R5] received September 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2296. A letter from the Assistant Division Chief, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's Rules, Concerning Practice and Procedure, Amendment of CORES Registration System [MD Docket No.: 10-234] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2297. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2298. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Syria that was declared in Executive Order 13894 of October 14, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2299. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-176, "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2300. A letter from the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); Public Law 107-296, Sec. 705; (116 Stat. 2219); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2301. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, New Richmond [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0438] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2302. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Back River, Baltimore County, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0266] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2303. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Delaware Bay, Lewes, DE [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0324] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2304. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lake Charles, Lake Charles, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0379] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2305. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Caruso Affiliated Holdings Fireworks Event, Newport Beach, California [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0439] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2306. A letter from the Deputy Director and Acting Director of Privacy and Open Government, Office of Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017 Implementation [Docket No.: 210329-0073] (RIN: 0605-AA49) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Ways and Means.